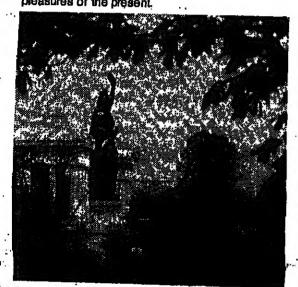


Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

many faces to the visitors, full of tradition and yet modern. They are pulsating with life and are cosmo-



kidney complaints, for every for all types of treatment. And if nothing alls you, golf and fresh air will make you feel better still.





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Property Constitution

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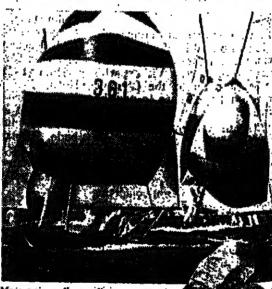
famous streets. Perhaps in elegant shops that sell fine ewellery, rare antiques ·





Albrecht Dürer was

See in 1971 He painted in the ancient town of Nurn- what the rest berg, where his house of the world will discover in 1972-Germany, scene of the Olympic Games. Follow the whole, or part. of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have designed for you.



ming pool is just around the comer. What if you don't Take to the airl Gilders, anyone?

Gildera, Bryone? Between Munich and Kiel — explore 2000 miles of Germany I am interested in a pre-Olympic visit to Germany.

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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Wretched financial system discussed in Washington

epresentatives of 118 countries from the non-Communist world convened the Washington Sheraton Park Hotel to for a week the wretched condition with international monetary system.

gaburg, 14 October 1971 July Year - No. 496 - By air

The old system is dead, many advocates deform crowed, but the cry "Long live the new system" did not follow. Only the one outlines of the new system are

Roteven optimists feel it will emerge in black and white within a year, Both politicisms and monetary experts will head years working out the details, wough of course a majority of countries we indicated the direction developments can be expected to take.

Whatever happens fixed exchange rates, as basis of the old system, are to be mained, but with greater leeway in terms of both band-width and moderate de- and

la order to ease the strain on the United States as a reserve currency to be made more ndependent of the dollar and the links between the dollar and gold further

Cold is to decline in significance for the ilemational monetary system. Its place al increasingly be taken by "paper

IN THIS ISSUE

ME AFFAIRS SPD and FDP are tackling domestic reforms in too idependent film-producers set up central bureau to aid distribution

Dissilderf show highlights

lelimuth Palm discusses the ownions of the West German Fasion Institute

which already exists in the form of

the drawing rights (SDRs). will only function as a reserve many and stabilising factor in dealings were central banks, however. All the leading currency proved not only many difficult in theory but also

he moderate reform plans sgreed on be said to contain really new They amount to less than proposals we been debated for some years. the conference had no time to deal Missic issues.

was confronted with a crisis that was more out of hand with each day, Monetary specialists, central Miles were overwhelmed by political

The crisis began with what in retrospect would appear to have been a relatively harmless move, the floating of a number of currencies. It now amounts to a struggle for political power giving rise to atixlety lest reasonable attempts to reach an economic solution come to grief.

The political tumult was caused by the United States, which viewed the European exchange-rate moves as a further attack on the battered prestige of the

In view, moreover, of economic difficulties at home President Nixon decided to take drastic action and on 15 August announced details of a package designed to attract voters at home and bridge the balance-of-payments gap.

Above all Mr Nixon's moves bore witness in no uncertain terms to America's claim to leadership as the strongest Western power even though the United States might at present be in the throes of an economic crisis.

unhappy in Washington about the tribute the United States demanded, but the gathering of monetary and financial specialists was fair enough to concede that American deficit spending, now made out to be a cardinal sin, used to be considered

Assurances of assistance from all sides in sharing the American burden and cutting back the US balance-of-payments deficit were thus more than a mere submission to reality. They represented an admission of partial responsibility for the present situation resulting from inflationary policies.

Talks on burden-sharing and realignment of exchange rates are now a joint item on the agenda. On the sidelines, as it were, the Group of Ten, consisting of the countries backing the major Western currencles, and the Finance Ministers of

Kenneth Rush, US ambassador to Bonn, has stated on more than one

occasion that he was only prepared to sign the Four-Power agreement on Berlin

on learning that agreement had been reached on a German-language version of

· So there can be no saying that the

version for negotiations between the

German authorities on details of how the

Four-Power Agreement is to be im-

The GDR, however, went back on its

approval of a German-language version of

the Agreement on the day the Four

Powers signed the treaty and subsequent

Egon Bahr of this country has admitted

plemented is merely relative.

agreement has yet to be reached.

the treaty.



New CDU chairman elected

Rainer Barzel, 47, (left), being congratulated on his election to the chairmanship of the CDU by his defeated opponent, Heimut Kohl, 41. A decisive 244 votes were cast for Herr Berzel and 174 for Herr Kohl. On the extreme right Ludwig Erhard, former chancellor and the man responsible for West Germany's

the European Common Market agreed on new deadlines and agendas.

Discussions are to continue, all concerned realising that prolongation of the present state of affairs represents not only a possible end to free convertibility and the introduction of exchange controls but also a risk of contraction of

US Treasury Secretary John Connally outlined tough and tricky proposals on the penultimate day of the conference. America's import surcharge, which could lead to protectionism and controls all over the world, might, he said, be subject to negotiation if other countries showed willingness to cut back on trade restrictions that have long been a thorn in America's side.

This hint was directed primarily at Japan and the Common Market. These free trade moves were to be accompanied by a temporary floating of all currencies.
There can be no doubt that worldwide currency floating would lead to revaluation in both Europe and Japan that might "for a while" as Karl Schiller of

ference appear tolerable but would in the long run be unacceptable. This being the case the Americans might, though this is virtually sheer speculation, be prepared to consider devaluing the dollar and not reject the

this country put in his final press con-

idea out of hand. The possibility would be a more likely proposition if progress could be achieved on burden-sharing, particularly in respect of the foreign exchange costs of stationing US troops abroad and in development

Fritz Schlossareck

Language row on Four-Power agreement pushed aside

consistent with the interpretation made in this country,

One opportunity would be an agree-ment on the improvement of postal traffic and offset payments to the GDR

by this country's Bundespost... Now that the GDR has consented to opposite number, to resume negotiations.

The two men have agreed to start talks

that differences of opinion in interpreting the terms of the agreement still exist and on civil passengers and freight traffic between the Federal Republic and the three Western sectors of Berlin. For the continue to stymie negotiations between the two German states,

Bonn has now abandoned the mudslinging on interpretation of the agreeinent and instead called on the GDR to
show willing by taking action appropriate

between the Federal Republic and the
thire Western sectors of Berlin. For the
time being, then, the GDR's demand that
the Federal Republic on the follow on directly from the terms of
the Allied agreement on Berlin.

Char Tagassplegal, 2 October 1971)

Four-Power Agreement has been defused. As the prelude makes it appear more than likely that the inter-German negotiations will follow the same pattern as the Four-Power talks and take ages to circum-ravigate the various pitfalls a number of

questions remain open.
It may, for instance, well be that the question of who on the Western side is to sign the traffic agreement with the GDR when it comes to the pinch will recur.

Differing interpretations will also play a part in negotiations on other details. Herr Bahr has already noted - in a most defensive manner - that agreement on what constitutes a breach of regulations the Bundespost acting on West Berlin's sufficient to justify spot checks by the behalf State Secretary Bahr has issued an invitation to Michael Kohl, his GDR customs authorities will prove a tough nut to crack.

This is why it is worth pointing out that in the interest of the Four-Power Agreement the outcome of the German



E FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain's spy-expulsions have not dramatically undermined detente efforts

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats and officials raises a number of issues in relation to Britain's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, particularly now that the Foreign Office aide-mémoire to the Kremlin links KGB operations in Britain with the European security conference on which the Soviet Union is so keen.

Britain has made it unmistakeably clear that it will only agree to a conference of this kind on condition that KGB activity in Britain is cut back considerably.

Since it is well known that Whitehall has so far been less enthusiastic about the idea of a security conference than other Western governments suspicions were bound to arise that Prime Minister Heath and Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home would like to prevent or at least postpone the holding of a security conference.

The juncture at which Whitehall resorted to this drastic measure might even give rise to suspicions that it represents an attempt by Whitehall to undermine Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik.

It was only to be expected that the Soviet Union would put this interpretation to the expulsion order and have its propaganda machine make out the order to be a reversion to cold war.

By then it was too late for the Foreign Office's attempt to make the expulsion out to be of no political significance to have any effect.

A more convincing argument mustered by the British government is that it is not Whitehall that is holding up a European dropov whose overgrown intelligence bureaucracy casts doubt on the seriousness of his political masters' intentions.

What the Soviet government ought to be doing, Whitehall argues, is to put their slogging with which the two countries are secret service chief in his place. In other reconnoitring Brussels and other Western

Mölner Stadt-Anzeiger

To ravda was lavish in its choice of words

to describe General Secretary Brezh-

nev's visit to Belgrade. It talked in terms

of fraternal feelings between the peoples

formula of warm fraternal greetings conveyed to the Yugoslavs by Mr Brezhnev in

In the opinion of Soviet observers the

ideological importance of the visit, which

is considered to have been a great success,

is almost on a par with the foreign policy

In addition to a fairly uniform view of

major international problems the foreign

policy consequence is, Moscow feels, in

the main that Peking will not be able to establish a foothold in the Balkans -

Had this not been the case, political

observers in Moscow feel, the visit would

have been a far less cordial affair and

there would have been no question of

extending an invitation to President Tito

The ideological passages in the joint

declaration are not to be underestimated

either, Moscow feels. They contrast

sharply with the gloomy forecasts about

the Yugoslav way to socialism privately

made in the Soviet capital until recently.

to pay the Soviet Union a return visit,

certainly not with Yugoslav support.

There was the significant traditional

of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

the name of Soviet workers.

consequences.

Yugoslavia rehabilitated into

Moscow's circle of friends

Suddeursche Zeitung 🏃

words Britain trusts that the Kremlin will not allow itself to be diverted from its political aims by an intelligence slip-up, always providing, of course, that it really considers these aims to be important,

The British government does not expect serious political consequences to ensue but is prepared for the possibility. To a certain extent, of course, it had no choice in the matter.

Whitehall had to act once the Soviet secret service learnt of the desertion of a high-ranking intelligence official and could no longer be in any doubt as to the fact that its network of agents had been

Otherwise the KGB would have grown increasingly audacious and the Kremlin been increasingly contemptuous in its dismissals of protests lodged by London.

The question ex-Labour Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart is now asking is

There is rivalry between Moscow and Peking in the approaches to the Common Market too. Both are seeking to

establish contact with the EEC by no

Leonid Brezhnev's renewal of Nikita

Khrushchev's 1955 guarantee of Yugosla-

via's independence and independent de-

velopment has not come as much of a

surprise. Nor has the Soviet leader's

denial of the existence of a so-called

Yet only a matter of weeks ago it was

noted in the Soviet capital that the Party

leader had no intention of making con-

With a few qualifications, moreover, Yugoslavia was rehabilitated as a full

member of the socialist world system and

Pravda talked in terms of the joint class

stand of the two countries, which neces-

sarily involves a positive assessment of

President Tito's domestic and foreign

suggestions that a logical consequence of

this move would be to allow all socialist

countries to pursue a policy of indepen-dent development without running the

risk of being declared traitors to the cause

Part of the solution to the riddle is that

Moscow reckons Tito is a little less

confident about the benefit of going it

This, at any rate, is the interpretation

made in Moscow of recent speeches by

the Yugoslav leader in which he has

reiterated the need for class struggle and

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 28 September 1971)

Uwe Engelbrecht

spoken out against bourgeois elements.

of socialism by the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Doctrine.

cessions to Belgrade.

whether the government had to stage such a spectacular show. It could have expelled the offenders in smaller groups and with far less publicity,

The effect on the Soviet Union would not have been so intense and the political consequences could have been kept to

Whitehall's attitude in the debate on a security conference now depends in the further Soviet response.

It is by no means out of the question that the Brussels meeting of Nato Deputy Foreign Ministers will adopt a more wait-and-see attitude in debating the terms of reference for outgoing Nato Secretary-General Manlio Brosio of Italy who is to go on a fact-finding tour of the Eastern Bloc to probe the prospects of a mutual balanced force reduction.

Is this, on the side, another of White-

There are a number of indications that Britain might be interested in postponing the security conference as long as possible - until, say, such time as it is a member of the EEC and its arguments carry greater weight as being those HOME AFFAIRS

It is interesting to note how importance Whitehall (in the pencil Premier Heath EEC negotiator Reattaches to an intensification of European defence efforts.

Britain is evidently interested inc ing this Issue and that of Americans reductions in Europe before the

Security conference

politik, particularly as ideas about conference are still extremely varied both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Whitehall certainly have been expected by the conference of secrecy, discretion and sover-interfering with Chapter than the little of the little of secrecy of secretion and sover-interfering with Chapter than the little of the lit

the two German states. It did is it sities, negotiating the Four-Power agreement. The leader of the Opposition is kept

swoop," to use one of his final

Moscow and Peking and the Europea the chancelleries and poker-faced oppo-**Economic Community**

longer shunning it.
The two unequal contact-seekers are still far from according the European Economic Community full recognition, paganda insisted on calling the EEC the European capitals is already forcing them

Neither is prepared to allow the other "economic section of the Nato war to gain the advantage. Should the Common Market one day prove a suitable treaty partner for either Moscow or Peking each would prefer to reap the Western European harvest itself and would certainly begrudge it the other.

Diplomatic contacts have proved that when the need arises both Moscow and Peking are prepared to break the taboo of gnoring the Common Market as a trade

It almost looks as though the Soviet Union were in the process of stepping up its reappraisal of Western European integration. There are even a number of signs that Moscow is planning in the long term to attach considerable importance to the

Were the first phase of this strategy to succeed and a European security conference to be established as a permanent fixture there would be time and place enough for the second stage of cooperation between alliances in East and West and synchronisation between the EEC and

As the danger and prospects inherent in these Soviet designs are self-evident Western European planners have not been inactive. The Soviet interest in the EEC is he major item on the agenda of the Western European summit proposed by M. Pompidou and Mr. Heath.

Peking would seem, as far as the Common Market is concerned, to be less committed, less the prisoner of its own unconsidered propaganda yet at the same time less tenacious.

Peking has yet to grasp a fact that Moscow has long appreclated. From 1973 Common Market members will be unable to conclude trade agreements with other countries independently and from 1975 on they will even be unable to implement them single-handedly.

From this date on the Community will represent Common Market countries'

trade interest with others, not dividual countries themselves.

to conclude a trade agreement to conclude agreement to concl sion in Brussels.

DEUTSCHE ZEITUN

The Russians and the Chinese may it more difficult to come to terms this state of affairs politically that would economically.

Since they are both economical able to make even the most minuted forward without Western and here European assistance (except, that it is clear that of intense effort) it is clear that government to say what reforms it is clear that it is considered.

Hunger for goods in general and the common to carry out in the title of the hunger for goods in general and the common to carry out in the title of the common to carry out in the title of the common to carry out in the title of the common to carry out in the title of the common tit. Market's favour.

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor of Eberhard Wagner: Assistant Editor Anabous is Olto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anabous is Olto Heinz. Editor: Georgine von Island nuttil the autumm.

Now that Cabinet decisions have been then on financial planning there is no island for giving evasive replies and not olto Editor is of Edit

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in too timid a manner

SPD and FDP are tackling domestic reforms

Practical politics in the enormous do-

Not that there is less scope for imagina-

tive politics. Quite the reverse. Month by

heads that can only be dealt with by dint

The statesman in a pluralistic system has a vast number of daily decisions to

make. Economic and financial considera-

tions, function as a more vicious brake on

Dependence on these various considera-

can be manipulated but its effects cannot

If foreign policy moves come to naught

they can always be called to a halt in

good time and with a shrug of the

be warded off or intensified.

of energetic action.

takes its place at the security code table. The American Presidential day next autumn are another important to note.

Security conference table to content to note table. The American Presidential day table to note.

To reign policy makes a mark. Once again a German Chancellor is free-table. The American Presidential day table to note table to note.

To reign policy makes a mark. Once table to note a gain a German Chancellor is free-table to note.

The American Presidential day table to note table to note table table. The American Presidential day table to note table tab

kis no underestimation of the friction fear neither public opinion nor the and risk of failure of a major foreign response of elected representatives. These reservations about a reservation of a major foreign policy operation to note that a hard core of Cabinet policy of old remains at the conference need not necessant disposal of diplomacy and that the serious repercussions on Boan's stateman who starts the ball rolling politik, particularly as idea to bold most of the true religious to hold most of the true. But then Mr Brezhnev is also yulnerable within the politbureau and central committee of his Bolshevist party and in his way equally dependent on success, as has recently been brought to mind by the fate of Nikita Khrushchev.

mestic sector, which is virtually imposinterfering with Chancellor Brandii en timing or elimination of politically tempt to establish a modus vivest relevant factors that may create diffisible to survey at one fell swoop, is another matter altogether.

informed to a certain degree as to the Mr Heath is neither willing notes progress of diplomatic moves but since it undermine the detente endeason ha matter of foreign policy he is bound Nixon, Pompidou and Brandt "atm, by a measure of loyalty to raison d'état. When, for that matter, has a Chancellor Dieter Schills "in action" cared two hoots for the

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 29 September speculative scribblings of the Press? Leaks may be a nuisance but they can domestic policy action than competition with another country ever will. also be an integral part of policy. tions is there for all to see on the political stage, not covered by the provisions of, say, the Official Secrets Act. A budget

tie numbers, a point particularly apparent in Willy Brandt's present dealings with the Eastern Bloc. And Egon Bahr, the Chancellor's faithhi right-hand man, is taking good care to

there that any disturbance of these confidential negotiations is largely pre-cluded prior to their conclusion.

The Chancellor is, however, all the more dependent on a successful condusion being reached. Democracy has its drawbacks in that a statesman who is From the mid-seventies anyons with a nalysis, the prisoner of his own

Awkward Opposition questions in the Bundestag

sooner or later bound to happen.

Amil that it took on more than it could they last autumn with a working progamme consisting of more than 400

Advertising rates list No. 8 — Able government would be doing itself Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Variage in the gravest disservice again to try and put the public by the the government would be doing itself

> The second half of the life-span of the ome plain budgetary speaking and not init himself to growth-rate statistical ciobatics. (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 September 1971)

with it any major changes in this respect.

Domestic policy hopes, once awakened, are dangerous to dash for the politician responsible even though he may be able to point out with some degree of credibility that forces beyond his control are to blame.

Foreign policymakers have a far easier time of explaining that others are to

Put in a nutshell, the point is this. Chancellor Willy Brandt may be able to pursue his policy of "change through rapprochement" and his Ostpolitik to a successful conclusion but he will not, in the life of this parliament at least, be a Chancellor of domestic reforms.

The momentum of the Social Democrats' will to carry through reforms has ground to a halt. Have they shot their bolt in debate? Will they get no further than preliminary discussions? month new major tasks grow like hydra's

The marshalling of manifold interests. the determination of the smaller coalition partner to make a name for itself, the unhindered desire for higher wages and prices and the pauperisation of the public purse by the explosion in jobs and salaries for government and local government officials are but a few of the hydra's heads that are nipping reforms in the bud. Increased wealth is passing unhindred into private hands while nearly all projects that would improve the performance of the public sector are affected by cuts

Boldly conceived though the coalition's foreign policy may be, the Social and Free Democrats are setting about home

Have they already shot their bolt, is the FDP hindering the SPD or is this a foretaste of the election campaign to gain the support of the middle class, which is wavering between SPD, FDP and Christian Democrats?

Public opinion is well ahead of government activity. Even idiots and ignoramuses now realise that schools, kindergartens, universities, roads, Undergrounds, hospitals, purification plant and garbage incinerators, all of which are loudly demanded all over the country, cost a great deal of money.

Reform is no longer mainly a matter of redistribution between the rich and the poor, of welfare, it is a matter of redistribution from private consumption to public services - structural policy for

A gigantic task of this kind calls for changes in public awareness and a realign-

It is growing increasingly apparent that domestic modernisation of the social ystem must necessarily follow on from the cementation of the status quo in Europe and definitive relaxation of tension that will mark the end of the second stage in this country's post-war foreign

Young people, although seemingly quieter and more indifferent these days though who can tell?), are growing impatient and not prepared to wait half a generation for what has already been realised and worked out in theory.

They have a right to expect that evident dangers and misdevelopments once recognised as such be determinedly

For us Central Europeans on the borderline between two worlds foreign policy may continue to be our destiny but domestic policy represents the life we Emil Obermann

Opposition steps up pressure for government to act on domestic reform programme

that is its declared aim but which it has so far failed to put into practice.

Already the Opposition have tabled their second major policy motion on the working programme of the Federal gov-

No one, of course, harbours any illusions as to the fact that the Christian Democrats are merely utilising to the full their legitimate means of making difficulties for the ruling coalition of Social and Free Democrats.

The Opposition must, however, realise that they are not likely to derive much benefit. In the first half of the life of the present Bundestag the government has implemented or at least inaugurated action on more than half the policy aims contained in the policy statement of 28

At the same time it would be wrong to claim that the government has been uncommonly successful in the domestic policy sector. What has held good for the first two years in office will doubtless apply to the remaining two.

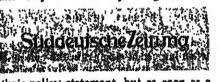
Progress in Ostpolitik is not matched by comparable progress on the home front. The government has carried out a fair amount of minor work and can tick off most of the individual points on its policy agenda. But it has yet to succeed in a grand design in any sector that might justify the term domestic reform.

present parliament is unlikely to bring One almost gains the impression that a number of Ministries are so satisfied with

ritz Lauritzen, for instance, has succeeded in passing through parliament the con-troversial Town Planning Promotion Act, which has now come into force, and now that this toughest nut has been cracked he can sit back and ply the Bundestag with allied legislation, as it were.

Lauritzen's case is a prize example of how difficult domestic policy can be when the machinery of legislation goes at too fast a pace.

Both coalition parties had to accept and carry out what they had agreed on in



wond this part of the agenda the co partner starts to become distrustful and stymicing legislation.

Like Herr Lauritzen Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher can numerically be satisfied with his Ministry's accounts as it were. His four major environmenta Bills have either been passed, submitted to parliament or approved by the Ca-

As regards their substance, however, specialists are agreed that the compromises reached are such that the legislation will just about enable the Ministry to prevent the pollution situation from becoming more intolerable than it already is and no more.

Among the other major Ministries Ger-

To judge by what the Opposition say they are going to great lengths to force the government at long last to pursue the policy of domestic reforms

what they have so far achieved that they have long a fresh are none too keen on taking a fresh run-up at anything in particular.

Much-maligned Housing Minister Laudivorce. The new-look abortion law shortly to be submitted to parliament has been so toned down that only the minor coalition party, the Free Democrats, are objecting because they would prefer a

further-reaching reform. Prison law reform and Minister of Health Käte Strobel's foodstuffs law reform, both of which still have a long way to go, are less likely to become bogged down by ideological considera-tions, but this is more than can be said of

It is reasonable to assume that domestic policy debate will, apart from financial, economic and tax legislation, centre on social affairs proper by the time the next general election is due to be held in

Last June the coalition called on their policy statement, but as soon as a Labour Minister Walter Arendt to submit government department starts to go be- a five-point programme on old-age pension insurance. This package deal in a flexible retirement age, pensions based on minimum earnings, a "baby year" for women, availability of insurance facilities for the self-employed and divorcees.

The Social Democrats expect this programme to be a vote-catcher and the Opposition is equally determined to make capital out of it, cheerfully playing on pensioners' hopes.

There is certainly no shortage of domestic explosive but the government has learnt the leasson of overplaying its hand. "Reforms," it has recently proclaimed in newspaper advertisements, "cannot be measured by a stopwatch."

Klaus Rudolf Dreher (Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 24 September 1971)



Rudolf Augstein

For months there has been an uneasy atmosphere at Spiegel headquarters. The clash between left-wingers and moderate liberals has risen in intensity with the clash between Alexander von Hoffmann, the head of Deutschland I, one of the home news departments, and Erich Böhme, the head of the Bonn branch.

Publisher Rudolf Augstein and editorin-chief Günter Gaus have now dismissed Alexander von Hoffmann.

Hans Detlev Becker, director of the Spiegel publishing house, refused to comment. "I do not intend to answer your questions," he said, adding, "Herr Augstein too will say nothing."

The state of affairs that the two supporting pulars of this publishing organisation wanted to conceal from public gaze and attention had burst out into the open at a meeting of the Spiegel editorial staff on the evening of 20 September.

The rift deepened between the editors on the one hand and the editors-in-chief and Augstein on the other and at the same time the right-wing staff were split from the left wing.

The climax and, for the time being, the final word in the debate about the editorial staff's right to participate in decision-making came when the sevenman editorial council resigned that afternoon after Augstein had that morning taken back his promise to consult the council before making staff changes.

The editorial council, elected by the full assembly, consisted of four moderate liberals and three left-wing representa-

Augstein's displeasure with his left wing ncreased as the clash between Alexander von Hoffmann and Erich Böhme grew

Böhme accused the six-man Deutschland I news department, headed by Hoffmann and responsible for covering Bonn policy, of describing Bölune's thirteen-man team in Bonn as reactionary.

The Bonn group hit back by calling the Hamburg department left-wing liars, which did not do much towards creating the atmosphere of cooperation and coordination that a magazine like Spiegel

The quarrel rose storey by storey up the Spiegel skyscraper in Hamburg until editor-in-chief Gaus found it necessary to talk to von Hoffmann and his friend Böhme with whom he had once worked on the former Deutsche Zeitung.

But the most striking result of these interviews was the rumour that you Hoffmann was to leave his post as head of Department D I and take up another job within the concern.

Gaus at first denied the rumour but when Hoffmann asked a second time in the early hours of the morning of 12 June

NEWS MEDIA

Augstein puts the brakes on Spiegel's left-wing

Augstein and Gaus had previously met Böhme to smonth over his poor relationships with von Hoffmann and editor-inchief Gaus admitted that his first denial had been a lie told because of his "perplexed helplessness".

Gestures of solidarity now began to snowball. The same night the second D. I man asked to be relieved of his duties. Another threatened that he would in no even resign while he was still a member of the editorial council while yet another, who had nothing to do with department D I, came along to protest. During that same night Gaus considered whether he

But the editor-in-chief remained and publisher Augstein threatened to change his plans for staff participation in decision-making under which the staff would have had a fifty-per-cent say from 1973 onwards if the editorial council rejected decisions on personnel taken by management and the editors-in-chief.

Augstein even spoke of amputation, meaning that he would split with the left-wingers if need be. Gaus argued that it was best to get rid of the person that could be replaced more easily, adding that the head of the Bonn branch could not be sacked two and a half years before the next elections. It was Gaus who dismissed Böhme's predecessor Goyke from the post in 1969, the last election

put the editorial council diapproved of Alexander von Hoffmann's dismissal from his post as head of the Deutschland I department. Colleges said that he was once a truly liberal conservative.

Augstein, his editors-in-chief and editors then agreed to delay the final decision until 30 September when the von Hoffmann case would be raised again.

The purpose of the agreement was to catch up on negotiations that had not yet been conducted, allowing Bohme and you Hoffmann to find some way of solving their difference with Gaus' help. The two

when important changes in the personnel

The head of the administrative council,

Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl, count-

ered that there had been a clear wish at a

session last summer to discuss the whole

Whatever the result of the argument

about such formalities, there remains the

fact that the Christian Democrat trium-

virate - politician Kohl, director-general

Holzamer and editor-in-chief Woller -

went over the ground together on the day

complex of issues this September.

ing of the changed situation.

ald said that the SPD should have

cided in private.

before the meeting.

if the report was true Gaus no longer protagonists also agreed and von Hoff-stuck to the denial.

Some observers claim that this was not the case de facto and that editor-in-chief Gaus had indicated he had wanted to uphold the original decision in which his influence had told.

They further claim that Gaus had taken sides against the Deutschland I department with remarks that the description "left-wing liars" was more tenable than "reactionary". Gaus' friend Böhme and other members of the Bonn staff had indicated no readiness for compromise, they add.

In the end, most of the editorial council no longer saw any possibility of effecting an agreement between D I and the Bonn branch. The conflict had become a conflit over house policy and had meanwhile assumed the character of a clash between ideologically-motivated group interests.

A minority on the editorial council continued to hold out against staff changes but it is hard to say how much the "left wing" is concerned with participation in decision-making or with getting their ideological line accepted.

Publisher Augstein did not tarry long. On 20 September he and his editor-inchief confirmed von Hoffmann's dismissal and stated that they would have no share in what they described as the suicidal activities of the editorial council. Augstein had already described two memoranda from this body as harmful to the

Staff questions would now only be dealt with by the management and editors-in-chief, they added, the editors did not after all form a parliament, the editorial council was not a committee of the full assembly and the statutes of this body only led to anarchy.

The explosion had occurred. The only thing the full assembly could do was to disapprove of the form of the decision of the editors-in-chief by a two-thirds ma-

Rudolf Augstein had put forward his plans for participation in decision-making



at a time when calls for editorial the could not be overheard.

The two sides agreed in a statuters which the editorial council walls present the interests of the editors' being bound to the decisions of the editorial assembly.

But Rudolf Augstein has now object the number of violent demonstrations changed his mind. As representational in the Federal Republic declined last an important section of staff who will fair. The Ministry of the Interior, Bonn future have a fifty-per-cent share of the last did that of the 1,383 demonstrations firm's capital, he argues, the chiral styear a total of 122 led to breaches of council must imbue itself with a tent amount of institutional ideology. This means that only one demonstrational declares resisting attempts by the figure of the property of the line of the last demonstrations are supplied to cut its powers. assembly to cut its powers. 1870. One in four demonstrations ended

Augstein left no doubt as to thenes hatolence in 1968 and one in three of his determination. He announced the 1969. on that the leading men in the count would not look on unmoved if alia decision in the Bonn/D I case editorial stuff took action that the co cern would consider illegal.

Observers now believe that Augilia plan was only meant to guard square worse evils. They wonder whether her have to sever himself from the left-ti in case the power balance in his swings against him in a few years time.

Karlsruhe. In the twenty years of its ence it has become a Wailing Wall for citizens of this country, the last

the end of September 1951 the

for taxpayers, a defender of

rights, a battle field for the

nowers far exceed those of com-

courts of justice in other demo-

made by the Bundestag as

It can even challenge a final

eident Theodor Heuss and Chan-

Konrad Adenauer were present

the Federal Constitutional Court

ist opened on 28 September 1951

is scantily equipped quarters as-

at the judges had already met before

first official session. Even before they

on their red robes of office, they had

mil judgment on the establishment of

eleral state consisting of both Baden

ha then people raised the question of

in far political struggles could be

Fewer violent

demonstrations

September 1951 made their contro-

by a former prince's palace.

ian representative of the people.

al states against the central governa protector of Basic Law and a

og of democracy.

Federal Constitutional Court was set

Constitutional Court celebrates twenty years of existence

Court's first head, stated, "it is not the task of the Federal Constitutional Court to take decisions about political conflicts but merely to ensure that the participants of these struggles respect the norms of Basic Law that are binding on everybody and guarantee order."

GOVERNMENT

Twenty years later Professor Gerhard Leibholz, one of the Court's judges and on the point of retiring, writes in a recently-published book, "It cannot be disputed that the issues subject to the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court touch upon political issues and that the decisions of the Court could have extraordinarily far-reaching political consequences and alter decisively the play of political forces."

Gebhard Müller, the head of the Constitutional Court until 13 October this year, also takes stock in the same book.

"After twenty years," he writes, "it can bo stated that the establishment of the Court has made an essential contribution to the stabilisation of the life of the State and that the comprehensive constitutional controls have not led to an intolerable spread of politics into the administration of justice as opponents of the Constitutional Court feared."

Since 1951 a total of 22,000 complaints have been received by the Karisruhe-based Court. The help promised to citizens in Basic Law takes up half the time of the two chambers.

Though relatively few complaints are frukfurter Rundschau, 27 September 1971) made at times. In 1953 it was decided reached the rotiring age.

decided by a legal ruling. In his opening that men and women were equal and address Hermann Höpker-Aschoff, the were to be treated as such. This resulted in a number of changes in laws concern-ing marriage and family matters.

In 1956 the Federal Constitutional Court stated that the Communist Party was unconstitutional and banned it.

In 1961 the Court stated that the foundation of a "German Television Company" by the central government and Chancellor Adenauer was null and void as it was incompatible with Basic

The Court caused a sensation in 1966 when it rejected a complaint by the Spiegel publishing company, thus providing the final verdict on the Spiegel affair of October 1962.

The Constitutional Court has been praised and reviled in the past twenty years. Its decisions often cause displeasure in Bonn. When the judges thwarted the government's plans for a television network Chancellor Adenauer stated, "The Cabinet is agreed that the Constitutional Court's judgment is

Politicians of all shades of opinion were indignant when the Court banned the financing of parties from public funds. The man-on-the-street's anger was raised when the Court approved a phone-

Changes will be made in the composition of the Court towards the end of the year. Apaprt from Gebhard Müller, five other judges are leaving because their

Wiltraut Rupp von Brünneck and Rudi Wandt can be re-elected but for months now politicians in Bonn have been wrestling over the issue of who to appoint to the four vacant posts.

The most likely candidate for the position of president is Karl Carstens, a former State Secretary in the Chancellor's Office and a Christian Democrat. Another Christian Democrat, Ernst Benda, a former Minister of the Interior, is also in the

The CDU will not decide who should be sent to Kurlsruhe until after the party congress this October. The SPD has already made up its mind and nominated Martin Hirsch, the deputy chairman of the parliamentary party, as a judge in the Constitutional Court's Second Chamber.

In three and a half years time Hirsch would then succeed Walter Seuffert as the Court's Vice-President.

Walter Schallies

(Süddeutsphe Zeitung, 28 September 1971)

Humanist Union's 10th anniversary

Ten years ago on 28 September 1961 Lithe Humanist Union was registered with the registrar of companies. The writer and journalist Gerhard Szczesny had sponsored its foundation.

The Humanist Union, a body particularly concerned with taking religion from the schools, stated in its manifesto: "It is the task of the Humanist Union to ensure the preservation or restoration of our basic rights, defend the communal values and amenities of our State, advocate a system of education and research that is free and ivorced from all ideology. and do everything suited to leading to the revelation and recognition of the religious, philosophical, ideological, artistic and existentialist trends in our society."

Committee discusses plan to fine polluters

(Photos to the to discuss a conservation programme M-Dietrich Genscher and based on a the ZDF and discontented Prime Minds is of immediate measures drawn up

situation. Osswald's drastic action a smount Medium-term financial plan-

from what has leaked out, it is the demands placed on the viability

It is also reported that the conservation Maria Helderscheld The Cabinet Committee for Environ(Handelsblatt, 24 September 18. I mental Questions met on 22 Septemsational measures that should help to create the necessary bodies for acting against pollution.

Consideration is being paid to setting up a Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Environment responsible for all the purely technical and administrative tasks now distributed among a number of

This body would be modelled on the Federal Administrative Bureau which deals centrally with the tasks of general administration under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior and the other Ministers affected by its actions,

Giving the new body a structure of this type would avoid the danger of turning it into a Super-Ministry of the Environment those ministries that had surrendered some of their jurisdiction.

President Schäfer of the Federal Accounts Court has been asked to submit a memorandum on what type of organisa-tion would be most suitable for a body concerned with questions of the environ-

It is also intended to create a council of environmental specialists along the lines of the Specialist Council for Overall Economic Develoment.

A specialist council for environmental questions would consist of experts and not representatives of various groups, would be small from a numerical point of

THE COSTS OF POLLUTION Estimated total costs between 1971 and 1975 would be 38 milliard Marks

Estimates are being prepared in Bonn as to how costly anti-pollution proposals would be. It has been calculated that between 1971 and 1975 as much as 38 milliard Marks would be needed in all to cover present proposals, 4.8 milliard Marks in 1971 rising to almost 11 milliard in 1976. Fifty per cent would be provided by state governments, The remainder by industrial organisations.

ministry but would enjoy a considerable degree of independence.

The Specialist Council would have to submit a report on the current situation at various intervals of time and propose what measures should be taken.

So far there is no environmental statistics law but this should be remedied by next spring. This law would oblige the government to compile comprehensive statistics on matters such as water and air pollution based on standardised criteria, which has not been the case up to now meaning that it was hard to compare

Despite its rather non-controversial

ew and would not be attached to any sounding title, it will be hard to push the law through the Bundestag expenditure it involved. The various penal clauses now contain-

ed in a number of laws including some new ones such as the Immission Act should be convered by special laws, at least as far as glaring examples of violations against regulations for the conservation of the environment are concerned.

Action of this nature would tend to make people see what is illegal. A sixteen-man team that has already sub-mitted proposals for penal reform is now to draw up a draft law covering pollution offences of this type.
(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 24 September 1971)

fter years of patient toleration and Social Democrats show A indifference, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) has suddenly demonstrated its interest in the politics of television sudden interest in with remarkable self-confidence. television

With a gesture that was perhaps somewhat hectic though easily understandable suspecting that these three men with considering the importance of the issue, similar political views wanted to come to Prime Minister Alber Osswald of Hesse, deputy chairman of the ZDF's ad-

some agreement on staffing policy.
The sharp reaction of the SPD, which ministrative council, left a meeting of this body at the head of a three-man team thinks, presumably justiflably, that it was outmanoeuvred on this occasion, is less an answer to this preparatory meeting as part of a general movement to finding a more consistent policy towards the mass media.

decision-making responsability in the control of degenerate in the control of the control of the remainment of the control and organisational set-up in the television network's chief editorial staff were de-

Osswald's action indicates that the been informed about the items on the demand made on the Prime Ministers of agenda and provided with the informathe Federal states by Jockel Fuchs, a tion necessary to gain some understand-Social Democrat and deputy chairman of the television council, was no flash in the

Fuchs demanded that the ZDF's contract should be withdrawn. The Social Democrats, and basically the Free Democrata too, are obviously no longer prepared to tolerate for ever what Fuchs called the one-sided political majority formations on the ZDF'S controlling boards.

Seen in this light, an escalation in the conflict surrounding the issue cannot be welcome to the CDU/CSU especially as There seems to be some grounds for this is the tenth year in the existence of

now have their first chance of scrape

The administrative council is the The administrative council is the compromise and cooperation if it is to become a farce or a permanent but it is and Justice. This shows how comfield.

But practically no more than lipsend that conservation programme enwould be paid to this necessary. The draft conservation programme enwould be paid to this necessary. The draft conservation of 28,000 operation if the administrative county and marks up to 1975. The money a controlling body with a high degree that the control of the co

The SPD must have under supported by party colleagues in the involving 1,400 millions is not much who had long been in a state of left. as far as the mass media were concern

The Social Democrats can also concern on the support of the Free Democration in recent months have ward repeatedly about the alarming tenders for the ZDF to become a Christian Dess who caused the damage in question. crat controlled "CDF".

the committee consists of all the miners in Bonn apart from those of

The final crunch has only been delays.

The question of party political powers and independent programme complision and unless the situation changes and the situation changes and the situation changes and the situation considered an organisation is once again considered an organisation is once again considered an organisation is once again considered an organisation concerned — and firms about to be the mass media in the service of the public which would have to satisfy stricter (Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 September 1978)

CINEMA

Independent film-producers set up central bureau to aid distribution

new chapter will soon begin in the A history of independent film production in the Federal Republic. Up to now a director, on finishing a film, has had to look frantically for a distributor or, failing this, has been forced to sell his film to a television company or himself

Television usually pays less than the film costs and the profits made from renting the film privately to cinemas only allow one or two copies to be made.

Even those directors who find a distributor are in no better a position. Unless the film immediately becomes a boxoffice success, the firm does not bother much about it as the Film Promotion Law only takes notice of rapid success.

The paradox in film promotion in the Federal Republic up to now has been that film production was subsidised by the Ministry of the Interior, the Modern Film Board or television companies and that most of the films thus produced were consigned to the archives.

The Modern Film Board, a body to which the Federal states contribute 750,000 Marks a year, has now decided not only to back film production but also to pay for the distribution of films that have already been shot.

Seven directors or teams are each receiving 60,000 Marks for the distribution of one of their films: Rainer Werner Fassbinder for Götter der Pest, Roland Gall for Wie ich ein Neger wurde, Alexander Kluge for Der grosse Verhau, Horst Bienek for Die Zelle, Uwe Bradner for Ich liebe dich, ich töte dich, Edgar vom Kübelkind and Theodor Kotulia for Bis zunn Happy-End.

Two programmes of short films have been backed to the extent of 30,000 Marks each and three directors are each receiving 9,000 Marks for copies.

Eleven cinemas that have shown independently produced films are being supported financially with amounts varying from 10,000 to 50,000 Marks.

These include the Arsenal in Berlin, the Abaton in Hamburg, the Am in Munich, Bremen's Ostertor Cinema, Duisburg's

Stageursche Zeitung

Filmforum and the Kommunale Kino in Frankfurt that is about to open its doors. But one fact is more important than these specific measures - the directors have made an agreement with the Modern Film Board to place half their subsidy, that is 30,000 Marks, in a communal fund and form a central coordinating bureau at the disposal of all films and not just the

seven selected. The bureau will probably be set up in Munich. Is this to be a distribution service for modern films? Plans are a little more modest than this at the time being but

distributors normally do for cinemas and Hegner, Insel (who later left the group), the film industry. burger Verlagshandlung, Piper and Walter.

The bureau is to publish a catalogue containing all films distributed by the director or producer as well as films produced by cooperative teams.

This catalogue must differ from the normal distribution brochures and contain comprehensive and accurate information on every film without providing any advertising that could could be thought of as dishonest by potential customers even if it was not.

This will not be easy as not everything that is produced independently can be that is produced independently can be recommanded. The compilers of the literature it was the series of documents

The catalogues must offer old films as must not be expected from the word go. well as the latest products. Usually the film industry only resurrects old films when they are box-office draws that will make a quick and easy profit or when one of the actors starring in them dies.

The bureau will have to cooperate with the distributors so as to gain access to the many good old films that are presently decaying in the archives.

Directors and the cinema-going public of the Federal Republic will only reach a new understanding of what the film can and should be if consideration is paid both to film history and the most important films of the present age.

The second important function of the bureau is to draw up a list of all cinemas likely to show these films. This survey must for example show the position and catchment area of a cinema, the composition of its regular audience and the composition of the local population, its potential audience.

By means of this list an individual director will be able to decide whether there is any sense in offering his film to a cinema, even for a matter of only one day

en years ago the first white jacketed volumes of the Deutscher Taschen-

buch Verlag (dtv) - number one was

Heinrich Böll's Irish Diary — appeared on what was already being described as a

Hopes of attracting wide readership by maintaining a continually high standard

met with scepticism at first. But up to

now 415,000 copied of Irish Diary have

In the ten years of its existence the

Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag has published some 1,100 titles and sold over 45

million paperbacks. Seventy-five of the

books have sold between 100,000 and

500,000 copies, including works by Goethe, James Joyce and Heinrich Mann. The

1970 annual turnover amounted to eleven

The ten years have been a success

story and the anniversary is worth cele-

brating. Success has not been achieved by

pandering to the alleged demands of the

mass of readers but by providing an ambious number of high-quality books.

Success seemed guaranteed by the

These were Artemis, Back und Bieder-

Today however it can scarcely be

denied that the fortunate combination of

high quality and success is largely due to

With his uncanny feeling for the some-times unrecognised risks Heinz Priedrich

has built up dtv to an independent

own. dtv is synonymous with quality.

publishing concern with an image of its

names of the eleven publishing companies

that combined in 1960 to set up a

stein, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Hanser,

paperback series for their production.

Klepenhauer & Witsch, Kösel, Nymi

the concern.

been printed and this book only occupies

fourth place in dtv's list of bestsellers.

saturated book market.

catalogue are not to be envied in their But the intelligence of audiences must aim of not wanting to censor undeserving not be underestimated as is now commonly the case. And resounding successes

The central bureau will not at first act as a distributor but will only help forge contacts between the cinemas and producers. Distribution will remain in the hands of the producers.

But the suspicion (or hope) in the film branch that the bureau will develop into a distribution service for independentlyproduced films in future is probably

The suspicion arises from the fear felt by the conventional film industry for the newly growing competition. The hope comes from the belief that they may be relieved from their tedious duty of screening a good though difficult West German film in their cinemas from time to time to show that they do care about

The term "conventional film industry" includes most distributors, the large citycentre cinemas and the cinema chains. Smaller cinemas and those lying on the periphery of the large cities have already announced their interest in the films to be offered by the bureau.

The subsidised cinemas now planned or already springing up in a number of

(with the first volume entitled The

Judgment of Nuremberg) and the series of collected works published by dtv that

demonstrated the concern's serious inten-

tion of competing with the already established paperback giants.

Looking back, this can be seen as a

stroke of luck as it strengthened the trend

lowards increasing the standard of the

range and printing more original works by

showing that even greater success could

The first example of this was the

paperback edition of Goethe's works

running to 45 volumes. Paperback edi-

tions of Büchner, Kleist and Schiller soon

In 1962 a special dtv series was begun

for exclusive items of modern liturature. In

1964 dtv caused a near sensation with

licence in other European countries and

The first volume in a series of original

publications on twentieth century history

published by the firm, thus setting in

motion the flood of paperback encyclo-

paedias that has continued ever since,

much the same way as the series of

collected works caused a flood that has

The first volume of the encyclopaedia

In 1969 the broadly-based dtv science

series began followed in 1971 by a series

of books for the young produced in cooperation with ten publishers of child-

The latest innovation is a series of texts

containing classical works of literature,

science and philosophy. The first volumes

sold 175,00 copies and each of the other

be achieved in this way.

the United States.

still not subsided today.

volumes has sold 150,000.

ren's books.

Publishing house dtv celebrates

ten years of success

places will also be important allies of THEATRE clubs in rural areas or the audio

communication centres in the city. A new chapter in the history of independently produced film in the large Republic? I think this is so, on

Firstly, matters must not be allow end when the money has been paid Work must continue. Nobody can public exposed in the last few year solutions and cheap complete on 19 September, contains a to accept immediately works by lie public conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever Fassbinder, Straub, Nestler, Khuge, it shall be conflict that is old yet ever could not unfold in these works as it does in Hölderlin.

The new play is a continuation of Marat both formally and thematically. Formally, because of the narrative function of a singer mediating between stage that the necessity of revolution.

The new play is a continuation of Marat both formally and thematically. Formally, because of the narrative function of a singer mediating between stage that additional marks and the substitute of combining clear mind, critical verve, reverie and madness of soul into one great poetical picture of historical dramas could take. Weiss admits without further ado to the dramatic conflict, he has intensified the differences between the two poets and three philosophers on the one hand and on the other hand Hölderlin.

The new play is a continuation of Marat both formally and thematically. Formally, becau

Peter Weiss's latest play Hölderlin opens in Stuttgart

before things start moving.

Secondly, once the central burnt established contact between the contact betw

must have to take seriously the deal recognisable wishes of various groups.

They could not do this in the pair the film industry had more or less zers them and their directors from the grave public. It is however surprising how an items of importance and how an items of importance and how are individuals to educate Mankind will communicative films arose despite to isolation.

This is the sacred aim of my But if there is to be a true film can have on. This is the sacred aim of my in the Federal Republic the public learn and activity — that I plant in our have to learn from the directors said func."

directors from the public.

Wilhelm Roll

Otherwise, he can declare his solidarity (Suddentsche Zeitung, 23 September 15) with political practicians of similar ideo-

lis in its ability to influence reality and

change it and that my art serves no end if

t is not linked with the forces that are

thing today for far-reaching changes in

The first quotation comes from a letter

titten by Friedrich Hölderlin to his

up brother Karl Gok in 1793, the second

taken from a latter written by Peter

Keis to East German politician Wilhelm

Peter Weiss' Hölderlin, a figure of the

theatre and yet no product of the

hacht die ungeheuren Forderungen

of Unbruch der Gesellschaft

simultaneous action on several temporal

Thematically, because of the reflections on the relationship between political Utopia and historical reality that are based on the French Revolution and its effect

This is where Peter Weiss once again fulfils his duty of enlightenment. Germany, with its authoritarian delusions and nationalist blas, long refused to recognise a fact that scholars of German, especially Frenchman Pierre Bertaux, have only

The fact playwright Weiss now reveals to the general public is that Hölderlin, supposedly a seer who pursued his visions Classical remoteness, was in fact a Republican, a poet who expressed his revolutionary message in Greek disguise and a man involved in the contemporary world attacking the political, social and literary establishment of Württemberg, Hesse and Weimar.

"The new league of intellectuals cannot live in a vacuum, the sacred theocracy of the beautiful must dwell in a free state situated on Farth and this place we shall certainly conquer," Hölderlin wrote in Hyperion.

This and a further quote taken from a letter to his sister - "Pray for the French, the champions of human rights" - have always been ignored up to now or never

Playwrights of the present age shy away from resurrecting historical figures with aesthetic means. But Weiss does not share this faintheartedness either in Hölderlin or Marat/Sade.

Apart from Hölderlin himself, Schiller and Goethe and philosophers Hegel, Schelling and Fichte appear on stage. And why not? Because of their stylised

writing his Hälfte des Lebens - people must not look over an artist's shoulder as

We first see Hölderlin as a 23-year-old scholar in Tübingen where enthusiasm for the French Revolution leads him and fellow-students Hegel, Schelling and others to express boldly their opposition to the aristocracy.

We accompany him to Jena where his arguments with Goethe and Schiller end disastrously in mutual misunderstanding and his meeting with the hypocritical and half-hearted preacher of revolution, Fichte, ends in disappointment.

We meet him again in Frankfurt where he is acting as tutor to the Gontards, as he had once been tutor to the Kalbs in Waltershausen, and feeling humiliated because of his dependence on the narrowminded bourgeoisie.

The first act ends with a canon: Und immer weiter stelgt der Curs an unserer Burs

(Share prices continue to rise on the stock exchange) sung by a choir of early capitalists who are proud of what they

The gap between the two parts of the play denotes the decisive turning-point in the hero's life. It is true at the beginning of the second act we are acquainted with Hölderlin's relevance to the society of the time when he interprets his Empedocles drama, involving the symbolic sacrifice of an idealist, as a warning to his age.

Peter Weiss in his turn uses a number of linguistics allusions, such as the word macheta, to show Empedocles as a precursor of the Che Guevara-type revolu-

tionaries of our age. But Hölderlin's attempt to make himself understood proves vain and loneliness begins to come upon him. The last two scenes in the play show him in a Tübingen hospital and then in a lunatic asylum as a



(Photo: Archiv/Heinz Köster)

person somewhat divorced from normality. It is hard to say with certainty whether Hölderlin's madness is not perhaps an intentional flight from the world.

A young editor of the Rheinische

Zeitung visits the poet in his asylum and grants him that the analysis of the concrete historical situation is not the only factor in preparing for far-reaching

Der andere Weg ist die visionäre Formung tiefster persönlicher Erfahrung

(The other way is the visionary moulding

of deepest personal experience)
Only when the sick man's nurse addresses the friendly young man with "Herr Marx" do we realise that Peter Welss has departed from his otherwise painstakingly accurate faithfulness to the instorical authenticity of riotderings inconstory for the sake of a liberally extended

understanding of Marxism. Like Marat/Sade (which admittedly is more effective because of its repeated outbreaks into theatrical paroxysmus), Hölderlin is basically an elegy, a me-lancholy, but also ironic and sarcastic amentation of a great thinking individual

who is unable to act great. As a stage work it offers a wide number of possible interpretations. The mood can be one of resignation or of aggression but

it is best to have a balance of the two. With Karl Kneidl's stage design, Peter Palitzsch's production in Stuttgart on the surface approaches the ideal - an aesthetically strict and finely stylised framework for characteristic brutal and realistic details - but is unable to detach itself from the powerful effects of irony.

The production if painstaking in its correctness, which can only be of benefit when a play is produced for the first time, but it is a little too painstaking.

The student demonstration in Tübingen remains harmless. There should be more inhibition expressed in the scene set in the home of the Kalbs' where patriarchial arrogance and sexual frustration meet at close quarters. The Empedocles vision lacks the illuminating power and simplicity necessary to show the perspective ranging from the fabulous past to the immediate present.

But Palitzsch does give an excellently reserved treatment to the garden party in Jakob Gontard's Adlerflychtschem Hof in Frankfurt and much of its corrosive effect is due to its gentleness.

Hölderlin's grotesque position as a helplessly dependent tutor who is per-plexed by the world of Gontard and his money-making friends on the one side and the excited birdlike flutterings of Susette-Dlotima on the other is amusingly followed by a merry Rococo divertimento by a choir of jobbers celebrating a Günther Grack

(Der Tagesaplegel, 21 September 1971)

Hans Weige DER TAGES SPIEGEL Lern dieses Volk Hirten kenne way: "Like you, Herr Girnus, I am consided that the greatest quality of art



of its original publications when the first volume of the two-volume Atlas of World History appeared. A total of 495,000 copies of this work have now been printed and it is produced under

appeared in 1966. The same year Heinz Friedrich announced that a twenty-

Mention must be made of the fact the

But this is obviously an extremely subjective feeling. In the ten years of personal content of the subjective feeling. In the ten years of personal content of the subjective feeling. In the ten years of personal content of the subjective feeling. In the ten years of personal content of the subjective feeling. In the ten years of personal content of the subjective feeling in this documentary dramas must not be subjective feeling. by dtv correspond to the total number the literate population here. Feat over-production need not disturb

(Withing can be modest or content until the mighty demands for a change in riety gain a hearing.) Peter Weiss' play consists of two acts The dtv range grows and grows. th with four scenes and prologue and

Mention must be made of the fact 175 titles in the complete range original publications and many of the are bestsellers with an acknowled

bution cover-designer Celestino Piatulas made toward its success, and rightly p. Piatti has given dtv its unmistakable is ever-attractive optical image.

Mention must also be made of the the that the continually growing range is least fifteen new titles a month planned in future — sometimes provide that growth grounds for the anxiety that growth that growth that growth the play so rich in poetry and imaginative.

Wome and is already considered to be most important new German-language dams this season. Even before Peter blizsch's Stuttgart production fifteen other theatres had decided to stage is

Grants in 1965.

magination, states:

ud zufrieden sein

Nehts kann bescheiden

ich Gehör erzwingen.

her in the year. made toward its success, and rightly Platti has given dtv its unmistakable wer-attractive optical image.

Mention must also be made of the fall hat the continually appears and the playwright himself.

underestimated but the playwright's

festive mood. Heinrich Vornives (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1919) finderlin(Photo: Madeline Winkler-Betzendah)





EDUCATION

University planning demands considerable attention to detail and requirements

Hans Leussink, the Minister of Education and Science, is right when he says: "We have now experienced a short period of planning euphoria after years of hostility toward planning. We are now beginning to achieve that objectivity necessary for success."

This necessary objectivity also appears in the work on university planning edited by Professor Linde of the Central Archives for University Building in Stutt-

This four-volume work of which three volumes have now appeared is the first

Hochschulplanung (University Planning). Edited by Horst Linde. Published by Werner Verlag, Düsseldorf, Three volumes, Price per volume: 50 Marks.

attempt of building planners in this country to describe the whole difficult field of university planning and contribute towards the study of university

The work is necessary as university building is still surrounded by mystery. Few universities investigate what demand for space there is within their walls. Few universities can say whether staff, space and equipment are being used to the best

Analyses of the space situation have only just begun. Obviously, these will be closely linked to the question of demand. How much space does a chemistry student need for example, not just in the

Critics of the West German social system have always looked upon the

Ministry of Education and Science as a

The number of adivsory committees.

38 in all, seemed to be proof of an

increased spread of a State and economic

bureaucracy that the public could not survey in entirety and that the Bundestag

The problems of "adviseritis" were

seen when Christian Democrat Gerhard

Stoltenberg, the former Minister of Scien-

tific Research, set up an Advisory Com-mittee for Research Policy that shied

away from public gaze, distinguished itself by a high degree of ineffectiveness

but always roused suspicions that it was inadmissably mixing public and economic

After months of indecision Science

Minister Hans Leussink has now replaced

this "secret science Cabinet", as Social

Democrat member Wiechert called it, with a new body, the Advisory Commit-

wanon and Science.

Influential permanent committees like the Atomic Commission or the Specialist

Council for Data Processing have been

wound up and replaced by more tightly

Leussink hopes that these new com-

mittees will contain more young advisers

who have not yet risen to the top positions in industry or education than

has previously been the case. The Minis-

ter's views on this subject cannot be

dismissed if there is to be an efficient

Whather making the committees younger will also make them more independent another question. Where powerful

organised specialist committees.

advisory service.

political-industrial complex.

could no longer control,

interests.

his department, in the administrative building, in libraries, lecture rooms and

The pioneer work in this field has been done by the Central Archives in Stuttgart. It is this body that is to be thanked for removing the veil of mystery from the socio-technical aspects of the university

The first volume of the work is devoted mainly to the history of universities. The first section shows how the university developed from the high schools of mediaeval times through the Renaissance, the Reformation, Counter-Reformation and Enlightenment to the Berlin University based on the ideas of the Prussian Minister Wilhelm von Humboldt.

The second section deals with the structural picture of the university in the course of time, ranging from the Univer-sitas magistrorum et scholarium, a corportion of teachers and pupils, to the academic factories of the twentieth con-

The third part deals with the position of universities abroad and international trends in university development and

The final section of the first volume turns to the German university and the history of its reforms from Humboldt's momentous article On the Internal and External Organisation of the Institutes of Higher Education in Berlin to the university reform plans of the sixtles.

Volume two focuses on issues of structural and building planning. It deals

interests are involved experience has shown that there is little difference

whether interest groups exert their in-

fluence through professors of long stan-ding or through young intellectuale who

The only opportunity to control the

But things are to change here too. Contrary to previous practice, the com-

position and recommendations of the

advisory committees will be published

The Science Ministry is therefore the

first government ministry to try and

prime the number of advisory councils. These total 264 at present, some of them

Hans Leussink, as Minister responsible

for technology, needs advice more than

any other minister. Everything depends

No answer has yet been given to the

policy control apparatus for social ser-

The various members of the advisory

groups will be appointed ad personam but

notice will be taken of their role in

Whether or not they will rise above

their particular interests will not be

witnessed until the new committees first

turn to the controversial questions of

Forcing them to consider the common

good is once again the task of the Minister and a challenge to his skill.

Udo Bergdoll

(Suddeutsche Zeltung, 22 September 1971)

research and education policy.

process is via the public though even this

are rising to the top.

annually in future.

dating back to 1900.

on his advisors' efficiency.

questions of the importar

industry or education.

vices policy.

is difficult to implement.

Science Ministry tries to cut back

the number of advisory councils

laboratory but also in the other rooms of with university administration, the regulation of teaching and research spheres with integrated systems of information and methods of planning according to requirements. One section is concerned with the planning of institutes for medical research and training.

Volume three discusses the structural aspects of micro-planning, describing the qualitative characteristics of rooms and areas according to purpose and men-tioning the problems of standardisation.

Standardisation is on the one hand the harmonisation of requirements, building techniques and planning processes and on the other hand a setting of norms in university construction so as to allow assembly-line production of prefabricated buildings.

The aim of standarisation is a decrease in the costs involved in both construction and operation and a reduction of the time taken between the initial planning stage and the final handing-over ceremony.

The authors of the work manage to give a clear survey of this complicated subject. Praise must be given to the formal organisation of the volumes and the pictures and diagrams contained within

In view of the discussion about comprehensive universites, attention should be drawn to the section of volume one dealing with university planning in the United States.

Proposals to adopt a comprehensive university system in West Germany have been put forward ever since the mid-six-ties. But the United States has long had

comprehensive universities like New MEDICINE
State University or the University

A reader might have expected the book would have discussed the page. and results of the change over isolated universities of varying ag to a comprehensive system in w plans to this effect in the Republic

Republic.

But this unfortunately does not at the whole section on compared son's health? Are there diseases that tion must also be made. The state of that the Weizsäcker Plan abolishes the ing-block comprehensive university and that the weizsäcker Plan abolishes the ing-block comprehensive university and that they had the answers.

I group of doctors from Heidelberg provide for academic certificates.

article in volume two on the "Size" other exciting programmes caused the

integration. It would indeed be fattle tot could cause them excitement. put into practice the theory that it Professor Ludwig Demling of Erlangen,

universities should also keep some. The amount increases with the tension else in mind: "Integration should all ad stress caused by the programme, aimed at merely to stimulate their languaged acidity can lead to stomach or If academics have nothing to say to ad. other, this will not be changed by paid them in the same room. On other hand if they are of sing importance to each other they certainly meet even if separated distance of thousands of miles."

Dieter Mohits (Süddeutsche Zoltung, 16 Septembell

Doctors and scientists discuss in Berlin television's harmful effects

Frankfarier Rundschau

Increased acidity also causes hunger

pangs leading the viewer to eat more

than he needs. Beer and other alcoholic

drinks increase the number of calories

consumed. People who nibble at nuts

Professor Demling warns people against

eating too much and sitting too long in

front of the screen. As well as stomach

ulcers, heart complications and obesity,

this can cause damage to the spinal cord,

flickering of the television picture can

also cause slight epileptic fits.

during programme intervals.

Cancer prevention scheme wins

majority support

lebitic complaints and headaches. The

Professor Herbert Schober of Munich, a

specialist in optics, states that the con-

junctivitis caused by watching too much

television is due to strain on the eyes. He

recommends viewers to wear proper spec-

tacles, if required, and to do exercises

Orthopaedist Hanns Schoberth of

Frankfurt said that viewers should for

heath reasons move about more when

advantage of the opportunities offered

Only six per cent refused to have

anything to do with the scheme for fear

while watching television also consume

extra calories and put on extra weight.

In view of the current argument the difference of coronary how integrated future universitied to the difference of coronary be, it is useful to read Peter Jewis Live broadcasts or the file of the current argument that it is useful to read Peter Jewis Live broadcasts or the file of the current argument. Visious live broadcasts, crime films and

This article will help douse a lot of selections. The heart often beat as euphoria surrounding the question and selections are minute while even te exertions of a half-mile walk only gase the heart to beat 140 times a

StiddentscheZeitung soute.
Specialists therefore recommend paents suffering from high blood pressure to mold watching television programmes

grated operations were more econic without examining it more closely.

Politicians and planners dealing the state watched television.

disciplinary discussion between acates latestinal ulcers, Professor Demling stres-

Honnoversche Presse

Since the beginning of July this year medical insurance schemes have been

aliged to cover medical examinations for

remen above 30 and men over 45 as part

watching television. Pains in the shoulder and neck can be avoided by having a proper chair for watching television, one which has arm rests.

To prevent disturbing the circulation of the blood in the legs and the risk of phlebitic complaints, the chair must enable the viewer to keep his legs in a horizontal position. Professor Schoberth said that the main cause of television diseases was sitting wrongly.

But turning to the television set itself, where should it stand in a room and how should it be made? Professor Hüllemann and Dr Ruslow pointed out that the imperfections of the television picture were inherent in the system.

Screen distance

People should sit between six and eight feet from the screen, straight in front of and not at an angle. This distance should be five to six times the height of the screen (usually about sixteen to twenty-one inches). The viewer's chair should be about eighteen inches from the ground. When the screen is smaller, the distances involved can be reduced:

Does a television set emit harmful radiation such as X-rays? Physicists Kessel and Nitschke were commissioned by the Ministry of Health to find out.

There are three possible sources of radiation in a television set - the rectifier with its high voltage, the ballast triode and the screen itself. It is possible for a set to emit harmful radiation. People do not just think of the service as valuable but they also want to take

But all new television sets are built according to the specifications of the ICAP. Protection against radiation in this country is guaranteed by the VDE specifi-

of finding they have cancer. Eighty-six There are however no norms govering per cent have no such fears. They want to the repair of television sets and exports take advantage of the service to have a point out that it is here that sources of radiation could be opened up.

Otto Tappen (Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 September 1971)

arburg, the surrounding local district, the Health Bureau and the Society for the Care of Spastic and Physically Handicapped Children plan to build a spastic centre in the Ockershausen area of the city in the spring of 1972.

Dr Burghard Vilmar, the Society Chair-

Marburg plans centre

for spastic children

man, announced in Marburg that the first stage of building programme would cost 200,000 Marks.

The centre will contain two rooms for looking after spastic children in a general way and two special departments for hysiotherapy and occupational therapy.

An advisory centre for spastics has been set up the city health authorities. Dr Kurt Roderich Nittner, the head of the health authorities there, stated that one of the most important functions of the advisory centre was to catch the disease in its early

stages and provide a plan of cure.

All children thought to be in danger will be examined in the first few months after their birth even if they show no symptoms of spasticity. The advisory centre is headed by Dr Exner, a lady specialist.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 September 1971)

Behring produce serum to overcome rejection in transplant surgery

A fter years of research the Behring works, Marburg, have developed an anti-serum for lymphocytes, the first preparation of its type not to contain

It will be available to transplant centres throughout the world and is to be called Anti-Human-Lymphocyte Globulin, a

spokesman stated. in the dangers accompanying transplant operations, especially kidney transplants.

The success of a transplant depends on whether doctors manage to suppress the body's immunological defence mechanisms against the foreign organ:

The lymphocytes that are part of this mechanism reject the transplanted organ if their activity cannot be controlled in

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 September 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

One of the

world's top ten

The Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman, the scientist, and the politician, and indeed of everyone who ma in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market. the Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung is an essential with its authority, scope and influence.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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the cancer prevention programme. An opinion poll conducted by the Infas hillute of Bad Godesberg reveals that the majority of the people in this country free examination every year so that any incidence of cancer can be arrested in its (Nèue Hannoversche Presse, 15 September 1971) initial stages.

iprove of the step.
The report now issued was based on the wers of more than a thousand adults in the Federal Republic and West

Resty-two per cent of all those imewed considered the free antitaker examinations to be an important Coly four per cent described them as indepent. Four per cent refused to woment. Elderly people were more better in their opinion than the younger

has covered by the poll. uninations are stressed on all sides.

Health Ministry examines smallpox question

he Ministry of Health is currently examining the question of whether innoculation of babies against smalla should remain compulsory.

A Health Ministry spokesman stated the Federal Health Council has been to investigate the problem and built a report.

The World Health Organisation in Ge-

has stated that innoculation against allox could be suspended in develop-to countries without any danger to the ent of the population.

(Der Tagessplegel, 21 September 1971)

Subterranean hospitals opened in civil defence programme

ower Saxony's Ministry of Social and its own generator and ventilation Security plans a network of auxiliary hospitals, some of them underground and well-stocked pharmaceutical depots to ensure that the public can be given medical care and attention in the event of world for at least three weeks.

Work has just begun in Walsrode on building the largest and most modern reserve hospital in the Federal Republic with six hundred beds and a staif of two hundred. Other Federal states are expected to follow Lower Saxony's lead.

The term "auxiliary hospital" is rather misleading as it suggests a barracks of converted school rooms. But the hospital buildings now planned for the area between the Harz mountains and the North Sea, most of them set deep in the ground under schools, are an unsurpassed contribution towards civil defence.

Plans now on view in the Ministry for a hospital of this type in Zeven are extremely impressive. The hospital will have operating theatres, X-ray departments, a large number of beds, rooms for the staff

A few hours is all it takes for the

This and special decontamination mea-

sures against atomic, biological and che-mical weapons show that provision has been made for the worst possible disas-

The Hanover Ministry stresses however that the main aim of the system is to provide medical care and attention in the event of an emergency. Lower Saxony can point to a painful experience in the recent past - the 1962 flood disaster.

Two of the emergency hospitals are already ready. The one in Syke can accommodate 500 patients and between 120 and 130 staff. Six hundred beds are available in the subterranean hospital in Bentheim and sixteen beds for post-sur-

projects are planned at Dissen near Osnabrück, at Oldenburg, Stade, Beder-kesa, Hildesheim, Peine and Salzgitter. The auxiliary hospitals planned for Wilhelmshaven and Sonderbusch will be

built on the surface behind thick bunker walls because of the damp nature of the

Hanover is a special case. The Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior in Bonn have decided to use the barrack facilities around the city in the event of an emergency. The medical care of soldiers and civilians can then be combined, following the example of Den-

As well as the subterranean hospitals there will be a network of eight medical camps to the east and west of the River Weser. These depots will contain medicaments and instruments ranging from pills to X-ray equipment that can be issued at any time without the help of experts. These auxiliary hospitals will not be

put into mothballs as soon as they are built, as various newspapers claim. They will be used to train the medical staff that may be needed to run them in future.

Bonn is financing the scheme. Five million Marks are being allocated to Lower Saxony every year to pay the costs of building and equipping the hospitals.

Wolfgang Scholber
(Neue Halmoveriche Presse,

'10 September 1971) . CONTRACTOR



. . .

It is not correct to say that the dark clouds that gathered over West German exports when both measures were introduced have dispersed but the "weather" forecasts are not so unfavourable now,

The opportunities for this country's exporters on foreign markets are now being gauged more realistically than they were in the not-so-distant past.

Nevertheless despite the general feeling of relief it must not be forgotten that certain individual branches of the economy have been hit very hard by both the Mark upvaluation and America's protectionist moves.

In-coming contracts and orders from sbroad in the months of May, June and July (exact figures for trading in more recent months are not yet available) did in fact drop by two per cent compared with the first months of this year.

But these figures were still six per cent up compared with the corresponding period of last year. Even so, when the level of price increases is taken into account the real growth over the year was no more than one and a half per cent.

Following the two previous revalua-tions of the Mark, in March 1961 and October 1969, orders from abroad also

But one of the main reasons for this was that as soon as there was talk about the parity of the Mark and it seemed likely that a step had to be taken to readjust currency policies foreign purchasers of West German goods were quick to step in and make their orders before the Mark could be upvalued so as to take advantage of a favourable rate of exchange before it was too late.

As a result of this orders naturally declined following the revaluation, but later they recovered. The increase in cost of West German products as a result of the upvaluing of the Mark cut back our exports for a year after revaluation in 1961, whereas in 1969 it was only over a short term that an effect was noticeable statistically.

The reason for this was that the rate of inflation in countries which are the Federal Republic's best customers were even more marked than here and the price-raising effect of the revaluation was quickly levelled out.

But the decline in the number of orders from abroad this summer is due not only to currency policy reasons. In addition to this there is the stagnation that has affected many of the countries that place large orders with the Federal Republic.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Exporters are unabashed at currency policy vagaries

However, some of our most important trading partners abroad have embarked on a policy of expansion in their economic policies.

This is a step that has been most marked in the United States. President Nixon is now flat out for success or bust, especially as the presidential elections are coming up again next year.

But the move towards expansion applies just as much to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. As soon as these countries have got their programme of reflation into swing the Federal Republic's exporters will be able to enjoy a part of the increased demand.

By means of measures taken in the Federal Republic alone our competitiveness could be increased. If the degree of wage and salary increases achieved by workers and their unions were to be lower than that of last year there would be less pressure on the cost side. This would improve the chances of West German products abroad.

The sales potential and the competitiveness of our exporters are in the near future not so bleak after all.

Nevertheless on the currency policy scene the sense of uncertainty continues

hose engaged in trade with other

L countries are more than a little

unsure of themselves. Currency policies

and trade policies can no longer be

treated separately. But when currency

this kind can be fatal. America could for

instance start a policy of export boosting

or give even more teeth to discrimination

Economic nationalism is lurking around

imported capital-investment

see anyone else.

unabated. Even after the meeting of the Group of Ten (the ten most important industrial nations in the free world) it was not possible to say how quickly this uncertainty would be swept aside.

But the governments involved have announced their intent to return to fixed parities as soon as this is feasible. This presumably means that there will be new parities which level out the differences in purchasing power of the different counries' currencies.

Washington must also be interested in the outcome of this. The Americans' new import tax surcharge may help to keep imports down, but it does nothing to boost exports.

A realignment of parities which would remove the overvaluation of the dollar would achieve both in one fell swoop.

The fixing of parities again would, if it avoided overvaluing or undervaluing any of the currencies, create greater security for the exporter. But if the process of calming down the international monetary situation is to be longer lasting than it has been in the past a more flexible solution must be found.

At any rate a realignment of partitles means that much of the data used by the

West German economy must be also INDUSTRY considerably. For we must usun any realignment will involve an up tion of the Mark,

by foreign companies is made a highlights utility easier, while exporters in this county faced with yet another hurdle to it

When the undervaluation of the has been removed our involvement road will at any rate prove more lumber there are unlikely to be any major new Companies will be more readily proved additions of basically different kinds to open up subsidiaries abroad to the dastics for widespread general use in

the only factor.

Our industry has achieved in by and pliant.

International currency mess fog statics can be tough, but with enough the force of impact without hurtling a car back on to the exporters' spectacles

experts play poker nobody is allowed to taken steps to protect its economy, Nobody wants escalation. But who knows what lies round the corner toquota does not rise any further. morrow? For exporters who are forced to plan over a long term uncertainty of

play in the matter of unravelling the complications of the present currency and economics mess. Just how tough are their demands in effect?

oblem approaches a multilateral massive revaluation of currencies the less will the corner. "Buy American" appeals are be Washington's attacks on European gaining ground and beginning to take

Economic as well as political considera-

direction. The Community has certainly not said its last word, Professor Schiller

The Americans, viewing the actions taken by the Federal Republic ob-

It would be easy to come to conclusion that the Americans are sale in centre an impressive send-off. Some field with this. They regard the Federal children are also on show in the open on Republic and Japan as their main con petitors. As far as the French are concert ed they have fought their way to satisfactory understanding.

There were some particularly interest-Fortunately American exports to the second last year by 21 per cent, higher figure than for US exports to any the divances in this direction, especially as Therefore the Americans should to the form by one process or another. thusly all known polymers can bemade

Soft foam plastics are being used to an m greater extent in mattresses and However they are not satisfied with floating that has been put into elist there. This has amounted to an uprate tion of the yen by just five or six recent, which goes only half way toward that the plastics between plastic covered the state of the plastic covered the tet steel make an ideal material for refibricated building sections. And foam halts are finding new applications in

Many other similar spheres. emi-hard foam plastics which are meed with a massive outer skin as they produced are today an indispensible at of automobile manufacturing.

while the world production of plastics increased by one third in the past or years, that is to say since K '67 the of increase in the Federal Republic abeen one and a half times.

In 1970 4.320,000 tons of plastics were second time to discuss this topic.

Side-effects of the worldwide dispull affecting trade are an appendage of the currency calamity. The Americans only discussed into the category of one discussed in the category of the ca de essential elements of human life with iron, soap or paper as cal-

acceptable to all concerned have been worked out will the mists clear and it was a head for foreign traders be visible.

Joseph Maria Hunck

Jose determine use 55 kilograms of plastics each

This puts the pressure on company Dusseldorf show this country since access to our many foreign companies to our many foreign of plastics

on any advantages such as lower ways

This is a tendency that should be justiced already developed can be highly favourable for West General just of plastic already developed can be porters since the more highly developed father "bred" to give materials with country is, the greater is the degree of the materials with the state of the polyvinyl chloride (PVC) with it.

This is of course a consideration fact, front kinds of material which can me put longer term, but there is another as a multitude of uses. The basic types for having faith in the strength of a modified as required for making such West German economy. Price stars items as wheels for the workings naturally an important factor is a fawatch, for which the material has to popularity of a country's exports, but he as hard as steel, or foam fillings for Ministure pumps in plastic balls with small windows so that the pumps can be seen were othions, where the plastic has to be soft

reputation in the world through Flatics in their hardest forms are now quality and technical sophistication of used as buildings materials for modern products. In addition to this there it contractions. Yet they can be elastic and flexibility and adaptability of our me sed for components of cars. They can be who work on the foreign markets.

Factors such as this are not affected we fell for packaging, or they can be the vagaries of monetary policies by the distinct with all the hues that go to are another reason why our experient take up the trendy Pop world - ideal for face the future with confidence.

Hans-Jürgen Mahab litchen utensils cupboard.

(Die Welt, 20 September 15) They can be realiably stable for use as tasks, to carry central heating oil for istance. As crash barriers on autobahns

> A comprenhensive look at the world of the world production of polyurethane vatics was given by the exhibition K' 71 raw materials — over one million tons in 1970 — and in the production of synis Disseldorf (K for Kunststoff — plas-tis). This exhibition which is held once thetic India-rubber the Bayer group plans to increase its capacity to about 600,000

> tons per annum by 1975. About one thousand exhibitors from BASFF increased its turnover in I different countries put their goods on plastics in 1970 by twelve per cent to low in the twelve halls and gave the new 1.900 million Marks. This amounted to eighteen per cent of the total turnover of thibits were also on show in the open on the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik group. the fair-ground. The whole exhibition was In all 1,300,000 tons of synthetic mata informative showcase of the manufacine, processing and usage of plastics.

erials were produced. Between 1961 and 1970 BASF invested over two milliard Marks in plastics and at present 22 per cent of the allocation for research is devoted to development of

over of 1,100 million Marks in Its plastics division for the current year. In the past year eight per cent of the company's turnover was in this sphere. The amount of these plastics destined for export was 54 per cent.

Farbwerke Hoechst is expecting a turn-

Hoechst devoted about 56 million Marks to research and development in the plastics sphere in 1970 and throughout the seventies expects to increase this amount by six per cent per annum.

Chemische Werke Hüls have all but doubled their turnover in plastics since K '67 and it is about 550 million Marks at the present moment. This is about 41 per cent of the company's total production. Hüls is Europe's greatest producer of PVC turning-out-260,000 tons per year present moment its production capacity is running at about ninety to 95 per cent

Growth in volume is not alone satisfying if at the same time profits are being out back. All the major producers of plastics were agreed at the Düsseldorf fair that prices would have to climb in the near future.

Up till now the major advances made in production processes and the changeover to large-scale mass-production have made t possible to keep prices low or even cut

While the prices for other materials

such as metals and glass rose by seventy and 33 per cent respectively, leather became sixteen per cent more expensive and wood for woodworking increased by twelve per cent, plastics became on average 27 per cent cheaper up till 1970.

In the meantime the advantages gained from rationalisation have been exhausted. Some plant is being used to the full and there would be no benefit to be derived from increasing capacities any further in

At this latest stage price increases in raw materials (mainly oil), investment requirements and wage and salary bills must be passed on in the form of higher

At the present moment, however, excesses are flooding on to the market. Sections of plant for mass-production of plastics are only running at 75 per cent of

Factors such as this make it difficult to implement price rises. Thus the chemicals industry will have to tighten its belt with regard to investment in several spheres of production until demand and production capacity have levelled out.

A new trend will be noticed in the investment plans in the future. Countries roducing fuel oil want to have a hand in the processing. Plans regarding the integration of the production and processing of crude oil, the manufacture of chemical raw materials derived from petroleum and their further processing to plastics are

reaching maturity. At least a half of the fair in Düsseldorf was given over to the manufacturers of machines for processing plastics. There are about 180 firms in the Federal Republic working in this sphere, 28,000 people roughly are employed in this sector and the production volume last year was more than 1,600 million Marks.

Producers of plastics had prepared themselves well for the polemics that they expected to be directed against them at K '71, and quite rightly so, on the question of the environment. The great advantage of plastics is now recognised as being at one and the same time one of their major disadvantages, namely their resistance to deterioration and corrosion.

But life without plastics now is hard to imagine. The wheels of technology cannot be turned back. The industry recognises that the production, processing and use of plastics must be geared to the requirements of the environment. But at the same time those who work with plastics demand that discussions about plastics and the environment should be more matter-of-fact and less emotional. Gunther Schach

(Doutsche Zeitung, 24 September 1971)

Sales talk - free through the

Big man of the mail-order business is Gustav Schickedanz who runs Quelle (the name means 'fountain' or 'source'). His turnover for this year will be about two housand million Marks, scarcely less than the turnover expected by his two main

These two are Otto Versand with an expected turnover for 1071 of 1.2 mil-Marks).

Schickedanz' group also runs the speciality mail-order house Schöpflin and puts on to the market exactly half of the catalogues of the roughly 2,000 small and

cost of the brightly coloured books alone.

His competition Neckermann sends out five million 600-page catalogues twice a year containing articles ranging in price from less than 25 Pfennigs (odds and ends for electrical equipment) to 100,000 Marks (houses!)

Hamburg's Otto Versand makes do with 1,600,000 catalogues with 900 pages costing 15 Marks to produce. Otto concentrates more on using a tightly-knit web of agents and therefore does not need as many catalogues as its rivals.

The major mail-order firms such as Quelle and Neckermann have not put all their eggs in one basket but also sell their goods through conventional shops. Including shop sales Quelle's trading turn liard Marks and Neckermann (900 million over for 1971 should reach the four-milliard Mark.

> Gustav Schickedanz is West Germany's largest producer of hygiene articles and has large interests in breweries. Josef Neckermann' concern now sells so much over the counter that the description of it as a mail-order firm hardly applies statistically. .

Neckermann has lucrative sidelines in the NUR travel agency and Neckermann Eigenheim KG.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 19 September 1971)

No future in Mark speculation, Karl Klasen warns

The Central Bank Committee of the Bundesbank at a recent meeting failed to reach any decisions on credit policies. Bank President Kad Klasen did, however, tell journalists that it would be possible for the Bank to make such time being it was essential, in his opinion, to await the results of the international Monetary Fund AGM.

When considering whether there should be a drastic change of direction in cash and credit policies the Bundesbank would base its decisions first and foremost on domestic economic aims, Klasen stated. He added that this country has done its bit towards protecting international eco-

nomic interests by floating the Mark and can now concentrate on attacking price rises on the home front, As far as price stability is concerned, said Herr Klasen, we must bear in mind

that the inflationary mentality which has been rife in the Federal Republic persists. This is particularly true of government spending. Inflationary tendencies should not be encouraged by lowering interest rates, the Bundesbank President stated.

to find the going much easier.

Commenting on the intervention of the Bundesbank on the currency exchange market Herr Klasen said that there was no intention of sticking to a fixed dollar parity. But in the interests of industry for one thing the exchange rate should not be allowed to go on sinking ad infinitum, The Federal Republic did not want to take a lone stand in leaving the rate of the dollar to its own devices and the state of

the market. On the other hand the Bank wanted to make it quite clear that it was not basically out to hold itself aloof from the state of the market. The Bundesbank's intervention was aimed against unusual

rumours and speculation that had nothing to do with floating. He summed up: "If anyone still thinks he can make a quick Mark killing he has underestimated us."

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1971)

helping those most directly hit with subsidies so that the unemployment

The Americans have a decisive role to

The more the solution to the currency

Economic Community trade policies.

The less substantial and ineffectual effect. Protected industries are beginning solutions to the currency problem are on It is only a matter of time before the other side the more likely it will be economies of European countries demand that we will face new crises of a similar to be given assistance. Canada has already kind within a few years.

Europe may not make a decisive step forward for as long as the Americans are suffering from a serious imbalance of

tions play a major role in the reserved attitude adopted by Professor Schiller when the Council of Ministers in Brussels was arriving at its decision. The Bonn government, it was stated at a Concerted Action meeting, can afford least of all countries a worldwide decline into controlled economies with its great involve-

ment over a wide area in foreign trade. According to the industrialists the first attention. essential is to remove burdens from give assistance to the United States, the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries warns.

Now, how can we encourage the Americans to remove their trade restrictions? The joint action of the EEC countries, which was toned down at the last minute, could be considered the first step in this stated in an attempt at appeasement. The ECC joint action amounts to a hand

proferred to the Americans, jectively, should recognise that the re-

valuation of 1969 and the extent which the present floating of the list eary four years christened the new has gone has made a decisive contributed kingrounds in Düsseldorf. United States has been calling for.

other part of the world.

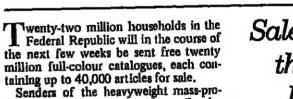
sider coming to terms with Toky satisfactory outcome to their profis. However they are not satisfed with it the Americans' demands.

Thus they expect Europe to exercise influence on Japan in this connection Japanese experts have been to the OED in Paris. They are also expected to out talks in other capitals with the single sounding out the situation. At these tall the European attitude to the main pro lems of the day will be the centre

punished by voluntary restrictions additional import duties? The world oup of the General Agreement Tariffs and Trade (GATT) plans to meet

played out their trade trump to pick of the other trumps at the currency table. Only when solutions that are generally acceptable to all concerned have been worked out will be a solution.

(Handelsblatt, 20 Saptember 1971)



displayed by one exhibitor at the Düsseldorf plastics fair.

while the Japanese use forty kilograms

and the United States only 39 kilograms.

But these statistics are deceptive. The

figures for domestic consumption include

the amount of plastics and plastic goods

manufactured for export, which is partic-

Plastics have now reached a high per-

centage of the production and output of

our chemical industrie. At Bayer dye

works for instance the proportion of

"chemical materials" (polyurethane, plas-

tics and caoutchouc) has grown so far

that is has now become one quarter of

the turnover, amounting to 2,500 million

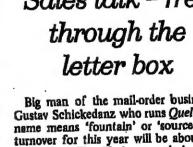
Bayer has cornered about one third of

ularly high in the Federal Republic.

duced catalogues will be the mail-order houses of West Germany which have flourished since the end of the War. The largest of these buy-through-the-post firms enjoy a turnover which stands comparison with that of the major department stores such as Karstadt, Hertie and Kaufhof.

West German large-scale mail-order firms, many of which are still run by their danz and Josef Neckermann, had a turnover of more than seven thousand million Marks with their catalogue trade last year. This figure was 4.3 per cent of the total turnover of West German trading concerns.

While conventional businesses, such as tobacconists, sausage sellers, stores, supermarkets and trading chains procure their goods from a wholesaler or an organisation dealing in the distribution of goods on a large scale, mail-order houses obtain their stock direct from the manufacturer, cutting out a middleman and enabling themselves to offer tempting prices.



rivals put together.

large West German mail order concerns. Quelle issues about 6,300,000 volumes costing seven Marks apiece to produce.

3,500,000 of these are special catalogues. Since catalogues are issued twice a year in the spring and autumn Herr Schickedanz has to allow 130 million Marks for the





AUTOMOBLES

Mercedes millionth diesel-engined private car rolls off the production line

Daimler-Benz, the oldest motor manufacturers in the world, recently celebrated an uncommon jubilee. At Sindelfingen assembly plant, near Stuttgart, the firms's millionth diesel-engined private car, a Mercedes 200 D saloon, ran off the assembly lines.

The millionth diesel-powered Mercedes is an event worth nothing not only in this country. It is a memorable occasion in the world history of an engine that is still a relative newcomer to private cars.

The invention and development of the

diesel engine date back to a time when Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz were still designing, building, testing and propagating the first functioning automobiles independently of each other.

Both men developed the petrol engine as a fast propulsion unit for their vehicles.

In 1894 the first stationary diesel engine powered by crude oil saw the light of day in Augsburg. Rudolf Diesel and his associates went on to spend years experimenting with the new engine but to begin with, try as they might, it did not come up to scratch as a propulsion unit for motor vehicles.

In 1907 Rudolf Diesel's original patent rights expired. Not only the original development team at MAN in Augsburg but also teams of creative and imaginative engineers at Daimler's in Marienfelde, Berlin, and Benz's in Mannheim and Gaggenau intensified their efforts to Iron out the snags that prevented the classic diesel engine from filling the bill.

Thirty years were to pass before the ifirst large-size desel engine emerged as a suitable propulsion unit for motor

The first trials of a marketable fourcylinder Benz diesel engine took place on 10 September 1923 in the hills around Gaggenau. The test vehicle was a five-ton

On 8 February 1924 the first dieselengined commercial vehicle in the world, a five-ton Benz lorry with a Cardan rear axle, was premiered at the Amsterdam motor show

diesel-engined automobiles, was hailed by the Press as the most technically signifleant vehicle of the salon. This first series diesel engine for motor vehicles created a

A few months later all three manufacturers, Daimler, Bonz and MAN, unveiled their diesel prototypes at the December 1924 Berlin motor show. The furthestdeveloped of the three was the model exhibited by Benz of Gaggenau.

Daimler Motoren Gesellschaft and Karl Benz & Cie, Mannheim, joined forces in 1924 and the two firms were finally merged in 1926.

The first major merger in the German and international motor industry 45 years ago laid the groundwork for the swift progress that then ensued. Now that the diesel engine was feasible proposition the new firm set about developing it with a

The Daimler-Benz diesel embarked on its triumphant progress. Now that the competition had been brought to an end by the merger the Benz principle was firmly adopted, having proved its superiority by virtue of design simplicity and the straightforward process of com-

The Daimler-Benz diesel proved such a sucess that diesel-powered commercial vehicles went from strength to strength. In the commercial vehicle sector the diesel engine had, as it were, taken over from the conventional combustion en-

The diesel engine was still a long way off proving satisfactory for private cars, though. It was another twelve years before the first diesel-engined private car saw the light of day.

A 2.6-litre Daimler-Benz, it was pre-

Deutsche Shell forecasts car increase will decline by 1975

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The traffic chaos so often dramatically forecast for the late seventies is a figment of the forecasters' imaginations. From 1975 on the increase in the number of vehicles on the roads of this country will decline perceptibly, according to the results of a survey commissioned by Deutsche Shell,

The increase in the number of motor vehicles, the report concludes, is nearing saturation point faster than is generally supposed.

Between 1970 and 1975 the number of motor vehicles will increase by an esti- out of the ordinary as the recession of mated 24.7 per cent. Between 1975 and 1980 the increase is expected to be a mere 9.8 per cent and between 1980 and 1985 as little as 4.2 per cent.

In view of the increase in the number cars at given times in the future. of second cars the amount of traffic in terms of mileage per vehicle will increase even more slowly, by 20.5, 6.2 and 0.6 per cent respectively over the same five-year periods.

As a result there will, the Shell survey concludes, be no further increase in the gap between new cars and new roads after 1975 and the gap will indeed be partially plugged provided roadbuilding continues at its present pace.

In the newly published survey Shell recall that the last survey; covering the period up to and including 1975, has so far proved accurate.

At a time when there were only 5.3 million cars on the roads the forecast of, say, 14.4 million motor vehicles by 1-1971 was felt to be daring extreme.

The actual figure may have been 5.4 per cent higher but this, the forecasters ieel, is due to the fact that 1971 has been the peak of a boom period and thus as 1966 and 1967,

The accuracy of previous forecasts has encouraged Shell to issue further forecasts of the actual expected number of private

Mid-1971's 15,1 million cars will by 1975 have increased to 17.4 million, to 19.1 million by 1980 and 19.9 million by (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung have to be transp für Deutschland, 22 September 1971) low-loader lorry.

micred at the Berlin motor show in spring 1936 and caused an immediate sensation. The first long run of diesel-engined private cars began to roll off the assembly

In 1948 a smaller model was unveiled. It was powered by a robust four-cylinder diesel engine and relatively inexpensive both to buy and to run.

The success story of this first post-war diesel, the Mercedes-Benz 170 D and its two successors, was outdone by the 180 D introduced in 1954.

The 180 D was not discontinued until autumn 1962, by which time 153,000 units had been manufactured. It was soon joined by a 190 D, a more powerful and faster model that, driven by Karl Kling, won the Algiers to Capetown rally in 1959, averaging 80.6 km/h (fifty miles an hour) over a distance of 14,045 kilometres (8,800 miles).

On 8 April 1965 an improved version of the 190 D was the half millionth diesel to run off the Daimler-Benz assembly lines, the firm now being the world's largest manufacturer of diesel-powered

The 750,000-mark was passed in

November 1968, that January having the birth of a new generation of light diesels, the 200 and 220 D, 105,501 210,865 of which respectively have been manufactured.

14 October 1971 - No.

It has only taken another three ye reuch the million-mark and the h vehicle, a Mercedes 200 D, har donated to the TV lottery for char

vehicles but also among private on spile on 26 September the inter-city express would seem to be capable of consider on 26 September the inter-city express would seem to be capable of consider on 26 September the inter-city express.

Already diesel-engined cars at the times a day.

environment's best friend among me kelf Rickel, director of services at vehicles, a fact that is appreciated a handesbalan headquarters, reckons the only by legislators but also by increase the handesbalan headquarters, reckons the only by legislators but also by increase the handesbalan headquarters, reckons the only by legislators but also by increase a superb system numbers of customers. numbers of customers.

Virtually indestructible, the digit; whourly intervals.

Even in the more distant future, he felt, by clean exhaust regulations as part the environmental protection drive. The coverage of the digit the network or the coverage. He ly alterations to the design of the digit the new, comfortable express engine will not be needed for many and the cat's whiskers.

The caravanning craze continues to grow and grow

or some years people have been used to the idea of the number of caravans increasing. The indications are that numbers will continue to increase.

It is, when all is said and done, common knowledge that a carayan is the key to an annual holiday umhampered by poor weather, frim bookings and set

What is more, shorter holidays and long weekends can be spent on nearby camping sites us though caravanners owned de luxe holiday homes of their own.

The 1972 caravans on show at the tenth international caravan salon in Essen from 9 to 16 October bear eloquent witness to the trend.

Regular campers, families who use their caravans whenever the opportunity arises most if not all of the year round, set great store by as much covered accommodation

The weather being what it is in this part the world holidaymakers are bound to spend much of their time indoors and the more room there is in the carayan the

In view of the trend major domestic and foreign manufacturers are specialising in larger models that can be towed to the site by private car but when fully assembled are from twenty to 24 feet

The superstructure is fully insulated piete protection from th vagaries of the weather, so much as that the new season's caravans could well pass muster as mobile Alpine huts.

They have complete kitchens and washing facilities, plenty of storage space, and unfurnished living section and neatly arranged banks for parents and children. Ten to twelve thousand Marks for a home on wheels seems a reasonable price

Yard for yard furnished mobile homes in the 20 to 25 square metre (27 to 33 square yard) category are even better at 8,000 Marks and upwards. These, however, are no longer caravans in that they have to be transported by articulated or

Even if the family cannot affect a invest so much money in a holidayhat and is keen on the idea of spelich weekends and the summer holidays at caravan there is no reason to despair.

Unlike many other industries the car van manufacturers have been able to keep prices down to a phenomenal degre. The car as in the past a number of man facturers market ready-to-roll caravail sleeping three or four people for less the 3,000 Marks.

It took domestic manufacturers son time to realise that more can be des than combining seats and bunks for spa reasons. At least one manufacturer is me marketing for less than 10,000 Math caravans boasting genuine bedrooms will genuine twin or double beds.

Even though, as has already noted, most caravan-buyers regard the purchases as holiday homes rather than vehicles chassis manufacturers have si been inactive.

Many manufacturers are not exagen ing when they claim that their it season's caravans are equipped with the verse gears. No fewer than three make chassis suppliers have in recent mother introduced a useful and inexpensit dition to the trailer brakes that function automatically when the car in front god

Ten millionth Opel rolls off the assembly

On 6 September the ten millionit the Rüsselsheim works, Frankfurt. Seven ty-two years separate the first and the tel millionth Opel.

The first million was clocked up 1940 and had thus taken 42 years manufacture. The tenth million took is than a year and a half to produce.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 September 1971)

a 496 - 14 October 1971

Bundesbahn introduces inter-city expresses linking 33 cities in this country

To this day Daimler-Benz have end is the winter timetables come into in intensive research and developmed force. Deutsche Bundesbahn, the order to ensure that diesel engins haman Federal Railways, feel better up to date.

The diesel engine has carved 1 kmpetition for long-distance passenger niche for itself not only in compatible between air, road and rail transvehicles but also among private and selections between and Basle on the other.

further development, more, combatton are described and september the inter-try expression further development, more, combatton good grown got off to a flying start. First-than conventional combustion are described areas all over the country up to

The carbon monoxide content of the At a mobile press conference held en exhaust fumes is only a tenth and the from Frankfurt to Mannheim on 15 nitrous oxide content only half or a topember Herr Rückel noted that this comparable figures for conventions at the first attempt in the world to run powered cars.

engine will not be needed for manying to come in this respect. Will Wieczoni (Publik, 17 Septembrill and eleven at night the inter-city network will use not only the existing sixty Ims-Europe and long-distance expresses but also a further forty first-class trains. A hundred and thirty new carriages have been bought at half a million Marks tach, not to mention sixty 103 class comotives costing nearly three million Marks each. Starting next spring inter-city two-hourly services will boost overall

and Basie on the other.

The timetables, however, have been so arranged that where the four lines meet, Cologne, Dortmund, Hanover and Mannheim, connections are available, and additional connections (to and from Nuremberg, say) at Augsburg.

As a rule passengers need only to cross the platform to change trains. Seat bookings can be transferred from one train to another, carriages being provided for this express purpose.

Inter-city trains cost eight Marks over and above the normal first-class fare. A return ticket from Hamburg to Munich osts 211 Marks. The present air fare is

The Bundeshahn makes no bones about the fact that their new network, which incidentally involves only half a per cent of the 19.000-odd daily services, is particularly aimed at businessmen, who in the past have preferred to travel by car because of the long waiting-periods that slow down rail travel.

It is especially hoped that rail travel will now prove a more attractive proposition over distances of more than 300 miles, which at present, Rückel admits, "air transport has pretty well taped."

Bundesbahn planners hope that regular

takings, particularly as first-class travel is on the increase (sales of first-class tickets increased by fourteen per cent last year).

Comfort and conveniences are to be improved accordingly. Inter-city trains have roomier, air-conditioned compartments, telephones and secretarial facili-

"A special public," Rolf Rückel says, "requires special facilities. We are no snobs but we do realise that improved comfort only really appeals to a certain section of the travelling public starting at, say, the middle class."

This is why there is no intention of providing inter-city trains with secondclass compartments. The reason officially given is that the trains would then be too heavy and too slow.

For the time being, though, inter-city trains do not cut travelling time. There are no immediate plans to travel at a maximum speed of more than 100 miles an hour, a speed reached by the Reichs-balin's Flying Hamburger in 1933, inci-

Safety first, railway officials say, and aim to keep inter-city trains on the move at speeds of between sixty and 75 miles

In the course of 1972 the sections of permanent way between Nannhofen, Munich, and Donauwörth and Langenhagen, Hanover and Uelzen are to be improved to cater for speeds of up to 125 miles an hour and travelling time will be shortened

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 September 1971)

Lufthansa reduces trans-Atlantic fares

or years the North Atlantic run has been the airlines' No. 1 moneynner. Fare agreements have gone by the board now that charter travel has knocked the bottom out of the market,

At present there are no fewer than 52 different fares for tourist travel between the Old World and the New.

Improbable thought it may sound this collapse of the international air fares system is partly due to the changes in US policy on Vietnam.

The enormous air fleets that used to shuttle troops to and fro between America and South-East Asia are now at a loose end and out to corner a share of the

This process is comparable to post-war developments in world shipping when the US Liberty ships built during the war for military transport purposes were for the most part sold off to private bidders.

Lufthansa have now decided to act, cutting fares and ending the jumble of different rates and the exodus to charter

This country's national airline reckons the days are over when the situation could be concealed by air fare stratagems. This is no doubt the case.

Unusual though this decision by Lufthansa to go it alone may be, sooner or later the other major operators will have to follow suit. Arnold Gehlen (Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 16 September 1971)

What is happening in Germany? How do Germans view world events?

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major cities of the world. It is a newspaper di- Republic business and industry DIE WELT is rected at educated people, decision-makers and the best advertising medium. leading and influential figures in politics, economics and the arts. DIE WELT provides the comprehensive and reliable news coverage that helps people form their own opinion on world affairs with informed commentaries on national and

DIE WELT is published daily in Berlin, Hamburg and (for the Rhine-Ruhr industrial area) in Essen. From Monday to Friday the circulation Tel.: (0411) 35 1131 is 280,000 rising to 315,000 on Saturdays. Regu- Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272 lar subscriptions account for 78 % of net sales; the remainder are sold through normal trade channels. DIE WELT is available in over 8,000 districts of West Germany, including West Berlin. Overseas sales in 120 countries account for, five per cent of total circulation.

DIE WELT'S editorial content has won for it acclaim all over the world as an authoritative voice of West Germany. Its circulation and readership indicate the paper's influence. The only West German newspaper mentioned in a recent series of articles on sixteen leading world newspapers in The Times, London, was DIE WELT. In 1967 DIE WELT was awarded a medal of honour for outstanding journalistic achievement by the Faculty of Journalism at the University of Columbia (Mo.).

DIE WELT is one of the world's great news-papers. Many colebrated names in German who want to be informed about West Germany journalism are among its regular contributors. and the West German view on world affairs. For DIE WELT has staff correspondents in the people who wish to make contact with Federal

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Hellmuth Palm discusses the operations of the West German Fashion Institute

Fashion," said Hellmuth Palm, president of the West German Fashion raw materials to cloth manufacturers and producers of readymade clothing. Institute, "was once an expensive game for the rich. Now it has become of interest to all." He was discussing the functions and aims of fashion.

This would sound euphemistic if it were not known that the speaker has had considerable experience in presenting the latest fashions to the public, fashions that are one day luxury items and then the next consumer goods available anywhere.

Rapid industrialisation and the production line, the break up of the authoritarian structure of society and 25 years of prosperity have brought fashion's traditions into question. Nevertheless it seems that the change of position has come easily. The truth probably is that fashion has made use of its natural gift of quick-change particularly when it is a question of the structure of the fashion

Hellmuth Palm is firmly convinced that consumers give the lead to fashion today. "The manufacturer must take the consumer's demands into consideration, but this does not mean that he must uncritically accept all the demands of our pluralistic society." Goods offered arouse needs. But needs, the desire to own something, promotes product ideas.

This can be kept in check so that rational products are available. But this can also be eased on the public without the public crying that manufacturers are

Helimuth Palm maintains: "An appetite is often only found after the food is prepared." And he defends with all his might the time-honoured industrial aim of satisfying elementary needs, to take home clothes that satisfy one's sense of

Only those who are able to satisfy these needs can operate in normal economic conditions with success.

The West German rag trade employs 150,000 workers in 1,500 firms that operate 2,500 factories. In 1970 the turnover for the industry was 5.5 milliard

More than 55 per cent of all women's overcoats and fifty per cent of all children's coats worn in Europe were manufactured in the Federal Republic. These figures give the word fashion a totally different meaning. The West German Fashion Institute thus operates on a very solid trading basis.

Foundation

The West German Fashion Institute (DMI) was founded in 1954 to provide a neutral ground for the industry, for trade and for the press. The institute's aims are to soften the risks that beset the rag trade and to aid the trade to avoid the more obvious pitfalls.

"The institute does not possess any surefire answer for success in the rag trade," president Palm deprecatingly maintains. "We try to make the fashion world creditable to the public at large and to make it attractive to consumers."

The institute is no competitor to other organisations in the rag trade and has no influence on the question of prices. Hellmuth Palm comments: "Prices remain the decision of manufacturers and they must remain so."

Hellmuth Palm has been the DMI chief relatively successful marketing operation, for ten years, supported by a committee Hellmuth Palm points out. He conthat sits with representatives from all the tinues: "Nevertheless it is sometimes

producers of readymade clothing.

Three groups operate to sound things out. There is 'Farbe' led by Hellmuth Palm, then 'Mode Silhouette, Stoffstrukturen' headed by the famous couturier from Krefeld, Werner Lauer, and finally 'Information' that is led by Helmut

For eighteen months at a time between 80 and 100 representatives from all branches of the rag trade serve in these groups. Twice a year they prepare colour samples and models of readymade clothes and organise fashion shows for the tex-tiles industry and for the specialist press. All this costs mony. Subscriptions are paid by members of the Fashion Institute to cover these expenses.

"We can only give sustained help to the readymade clothing trade and the trade in general if we do not have to work in a vacuum in this country," Hellmuth Palm

Season's colours

Hellmuth Palm is a member of the international organisation Centre d'Information et de la Couleur with headquarters in Paris. Sixteen other countries belong to this organisation including America and Japan. At this organisation the colours for the coming fashion season are laid down.

Members of the rag trade are able to swop ideas on fashion trends twice a year with colleagues from all over the world at the Comité International de Liaison des Industries de Vêtement Féminin in Paris. In this way women in West Germany and France, America and Italy are assured of learning what is going on in the fashion

West Germany's opinions at these gettogethers are listened to carefully, for, according to Hellmuth Palm, this country's rag trade has a first-rate organisation, is modern and well managed and is one of the leaders in Europe.

Nevertheless the DMI finds itself in the position of the cook who is asked to prepare a meal without actually knowing f the guests have an appetite. "Who knows what German women will want to wear in six months' time?" Hellmuth Palm comments. Herr Palm shrugs his shoulders and is not entirely without

Trends take place with a certain amount of planning, but the word planning does not go comfortably together with the idea of fashion. The word is connected with the more reviled areas of fashion direction. Where, if there is planning, is there room for creative

activity, for direct creative initiatives? Hellmuth Palm comments: "Individual creativity is not lost altogether. It remains as ever, in the hands of gifted couturlers, We cannot give up all claim to their

Statistical market research aids fashion creators at the beginning of every season. Consumer spending is considered, the progress made in the development of new materials and the experiences gained with using these materials. Sociological as well as psychological factors are taken into account as well as empirical basics such as the exploitation of taste.

Taking these provisions into consideration it is possible to bring about a major manufacturers - from producers of necessary to put these suggestions aside,

point when she considers that the goods offered are false, perhaps because the time is not ripe to present the goods on the market or perhaps because influences have appeared that have not been taken into account." An example of this is the midi which has not yet replaced the mini, which all supposed it would do.

It can however happen that in grandmother's junk shop, or in the flea market, or in a bestseller or a popular film or in the promotion of a popular singer a fashion can be presented that overnight becomes a hit on the streets. The rag trade is taken by surprise, completely unprepared for this trend and must, in this case, follow the lead given by youth. Just as quickly a fashion can disappear as it has appeared - often before it has become commercially viable.

But the rag trade sometimes gets to know of these possible developments in time, particularly if fashion has been influenced for some time by certain trends. The problem here is, according to Hellmuth Palm when a long-term trend is confused with a here-today hit.

In order to be able to recognise these potential "shooting-stars" and to incorporate these developments with the fashion of the season the West German Fashion Institute has recently set up in Krefeld a "Modesekretariat", headed by Leo Haerten, a well-known fashion expert.

Informants throughout the world pass on observations made of what women are wearing, to the Krefeld organisation. These observations and comments are evaluated and then passed on to possible interested quarters in this country.

But the DMI's work does not stop at discerning the trends and forecasting future developments. The consumer demands of women have in recent years basically changed, a problem that is a continuous theme of discussion at Institute conferences.

Fifteen million of the 25 million women in this country dress conservatively, according a Marplan survey. They favour comfortable and sportingly elegant clothes. Only 2.3 million women could be considered avantgarde, ready to accept immediately the latest fashion ideas. This last statistic is of considerable interest to the rag trade and has not gone unnoticed. The DMI strives to arrange this vertical division into a horizontal division, so that shops can offer to all groups fashions they want to buy.

Hellmuth Palm explains: "Group con-

Six months

Twelve months 20.00 (7.80)

formity has taken the place of possible to life, one's: of oneself, temperament, job, figure type all play a critical role in a we choice of clothes." These factors make the so-called "Zielgruppe".

The rag trade must offer a vanc articles in order to please the comme

articles in order to please the committee is a difficult matter to present the same the constitution of this the readynade of the same the constitution of this the readynade of the same the conversant with Greek forgetting completely the general by the general young look.

sends out to the rag trade circulars in ween it and this vale of sorrows is almost details of the new fashions. To the sightening.

Comparison with the United Nations is almost two or three crosses — notice to industry of the strength of the enquired into conservative. These are divided into conservative executive.

Conservative clothes

called 'colour joy' and it seems the bright colours are still going to hold h

centre of the stage. Hellmuth Palm is of the view that field colours will replace the rather dreat colours of last season. These colour could only possibly find favour and the young, because of their tendency! make a woman look older. He There is no doubt that women already prepared for this colour change fashions. It would be hopeless to change fashion trend if there was not the need for it among consumers." Giscla Twee

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International Olympics Committee meets in Luxembourg to iron out problems

Fashions for the coming spring at present chewed over the age-old summer seasons have already been and the design studios and mannequists the design studios and mannequists tried out the creations. The line is lightest-ranking authority in the world of The West German Fashion limits for the most part.

The gathering of worthies is the lightest-ranking authority in the world of ord. Its moral viewpoint is so pure and sends out to the rag trade circular girl the most light that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the distance because of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circular girl that the continuation of the rag trade circula

Were the IOC ever to consider or have wage war on its own behalf one would led bound to ask Stalin's question of the Valcan - How many divisions does the IO have? It has none. The IOC, Mr Brundinge

The DMI expects there to be incress gowled in Luxembourg, nevertheless in-interest in conservative clothes such a lends in future not only to penalise Shetland clothes and tweeds as wall a dividual offenders against the amateur crèpe de chine. The move towards we alle it also proposes to penalise Naparates', a Jacket or a blouse to go will said Olympic Committees.

skirt or trousers will increase in pressure the proposed to go about this was Colours are dominated by what intentioned, though.

Zeiss develops electronic measuring device

has always been a time-wasting poblem at athletics meetings to meaaut out the distances in field events such 8 arelin, discus and hammer-throwing. This is a task for which Zeiss of Cherkochen have now developed an elecmic measuring device, the Reg Elta 14

The adjudicator marks the spot where he ivelin etc. lands, using a prismatic effector. An observer at the side of the

All that is then needed is a push on the shymeter button. The tachymeter leasures the distance, records it on Metic tape and relays it to the actronic screen in a fraction of a

Brundage thundered. The representatives of the countries concerned looked him calmly in the eye. Being a member of the IOC is one thing; being a German, a Korean, a Chinese or a Russian is another.

Members of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Brundage noted, were there to advocate the ideals of the Olympic movement and nothing else. To nudge these ideals, let alone to attempt to revise them, amounts to blasphemy in the president's eyes.

The old man has often been cursed for being obdurate and stubborn and the IOC has frequently been decried as a gathering of feeble old men. Neither accusation is

Avery Brundage is intelligent, witty, admirably robust and head and shoulders above most of his colleagues. They too are no longer so old that it is worthwhile adding their ages to see whether the total in years reaches 5,000 or not.

What worries Mr Brundage and most members of the IOC is that the slightest concession on Olympic regulations, the amateur status or commercialisation of

A few words from cycling coach Rudi Altig

Rudi Altig, the country's best-known racing cyclist, is to train the amateurs for 1972. An ex-professional from Mannheim, Altig made a name for himself in the Tour de France, the world's most popular international cycling event, after starting his professional career as the reigning amateur world pursuit champion. He is now on the staff of the Düsseldorf sporting news agency Sport-Informations-Dienst. As the national coach he is to work in conjunction with Karl Ziegler, the trainer who first discovered him. Rudi Altig, speaking from his Cologne home, discusses his appointment.

In recent weeks I have been asked at Least half a dozen times a day what interests me so much about coaching this country's amateur road racers.

There is a simple answer. I do not feel our amateurs to be weaker than the Italians, Belgians, French and so on. They are just as good as their opposite numbers in other countries.

It is merely a matter of how promising youngsters are promoted and how we set about coaching them.

That is why I am keen on coaching them and why, after a little thought, I agreed more than a year ago when Josef Neckermann of the Sports Aid Foundation asked me whether I would be prepared to take the job on.

Unfortunately nothing came of the idea on that occasion and a valuable year has been wasted.

Meanwhile I have made contact with our best men on the Tour of the Road. Greater speed is hardly conceiv- Rhineland-Palatinate and at the road-(Handelablatt, 24 September 1971) racing world championships in Mendrislo. racing.

The IOC intends to combat groupings sport such as allowing brand names to of, say, Africans and Communists, Mr adorn kit might well call the entire movement into question.

The present state of affairs at least allows the men responsible to retain their fig-leaf. The socialist countries have invented the state-sponsored amateur and the Americans have been giving their amateurs university appointments and scholarships for decades.

This country has launched the Sports Aid Foundation, an organisation that gives promising athletes grants and so creates a category of young athletic pensioners, as it were. The IOC has come to realise that this at least must be countenanced and has indeed accepted this state of affairs.

Were the ideals of the Olympic movement to be reviewed the operation would not be performed under the leadership of Mr Brundage, who is to retire next year. And none of his likely successors would appear to be of the stuff to do so

Maybe this is a task to be tackled by the generation that next year will still be participating in an Olympics subject to prehistoric rules and regulations.

The man who reforms the Olympic movement, whoever he may be, will not be another Brundage but he will certainly have to share one characteristic with the Chicago millionaire. He must have willpower, character and the old man's

"You will have to stick me for another year," the patriarch announced with grim humour in Luxembourg. It will be a year in which he will be casting many a thunderbolt.

He is far too intelligent not to realise that many of his thunderbolts are not taken as seriously as they used to be but the magnificent way in which he overlooks the fact is a truly Olympic feat.

(Die Zeit, 24 September 1971)

First supporters club founded

Club 96, a supporters' club that aims to help Hanover's Federal league football club, is to hold practical tests on the field of play for football supporters.

The idea is to demonstrate to the fans how difficult it often is to carry out certain moves in the game when the referee is regularly blowing his whistle.

Participants in the trials of dribbling, penalty kicks, long shots, long throw-ins, heading and juggling with the ball will be awarded "supporters' certificates."

(Frankfurter Aligemeins Zeitung Deutschland, 18 September 1971)



Two points struck me. It was extremely gratifying to see how enthusiastic most of them are. Many cycling amateurs are brim full of eagerness to beat the other man.

Unfortunately this will to win is mostly thrown overboard because the amateurs make their breaks at the wrong moment and often compete with each other.

This was alarmingly evident during the Palatinate tour, especially on the second day. It was, of course, none of my business because I was in a Press car but when I saw how our youngsters were racing each other to the benefit of foreign competitors I jumped out and gave them a piece of my mind.

I am convinced that on the basis of my own experience I can give our boys many

would, however, like to emphasise that I am not a miracle-worker. I cannot be expected to clinch Olympic medals in Munich in only half a year's work. Miracles seldom happen.

I have made it quite clear to leading officials of the cycling association that I am only prepared to take on the job in conjunction with coach Karl Ziegler.

We have known one another for more than fifteen years and used to be a good team. It has nothing to do with being grateful or not hurting people's feelings. I know for a fact that I will get on well with Zlegler.

I known no better man in cycling where theory is concerned. My job will be to assist him on the practical side. I am a useful hint in this respect. Good tactical convinced that we will get on well together. (Die Welt, 22 September 1971)

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